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FBIS-EAS-92-006 CONTENTS *9 January 1992*

NOTICE TO READERS: An * indicates material not disseminated in electronic form.

NORTHEAST ASIA

Japan

'Text' of Joint Action Plan Released *[KYODO]* 1
'Text' of Tokyo Declaration on Global Partnership *[KYODO]* 8
Bush, Miyazawa Statement Pledges Cooperation *[KYODO]* 10
Spokesman Says Trade Issues 'Basically Resolved' *[KYODO]* 11
Senior Official Says Miyazawa Approves Concessions *[KYODO]* 11
Watanabe Denies Inclination To 'Managed Trade' *[KYODO]* 11
Miyazawa May Miss UN Security Council Summit *[KYODO]* 12

North Korea

Daily Analyzes Bush Speech, Talks With No Tae-u *[KCNA]* 12
U.S., ROK Military Exercises Reported *[KCNA]* 14
Dailies Condemn Japan Government for 'Intrigues' *[KCNA]* 14
Kim Yong-sun Receives Mongolian Envoy *[KCNA]* 15
Kim Yong-nam Greets Chad's Foreign Minister *[KCNA]* 15
Workers Party's People-Oriented Policy Lauded *[Pyongyang Radio]* 15
Editorial Encourages 'Forward March' in 1992 *[Pyongyang Radio]* 16
Daily Urges Adherence to Chuche-Oriented Stand *[Pyongyang Radio]* 18
Cherishing National Dignity, Pride Stressed *[Pyongyang Radio]* 21
KCNA Reviews Pyongyang Press for 9 Jan 23

South Korea

No Tae-u Sends Get-Well Message to Bush *[YONHAP]* 24
Editorials Note Reactions to ROK-U.S. Summit 24
    'True Partnership' Foreseen *[KYONGHYANG SINMUN 7 Jan]* 24
    Termed 'Dramatic Turning Point' *[CHUNGANG ILBO 7 Jan]* 24
Inter-Korean Subcommittees To Be Formed in Feb *[YONHAP]* 25
Meteorological Data Exchange With North Promoted *[THE KOREA TIMES 9 Jan]* 26
Reports on PRC Fishing Vessel Violations 26
    ROK To 'Get Tough' *[YONHAP]* 26
    Violators Withdraw *[YONHAP]* 26
Agriculture Minister: Dunkel Plan 'Unacceptable' *[THE KOREA HERALD 9 Jan]* 26
Livestock Cooperatives' Position on Uruguay Round *[THE KOREA HERALD 9 Jan]* 27
Groups Protest Japanese Prime Minister's Visit *[YONHAP]* 28
    Japanese Decry Negative Images *[THE KOREA TIMES 9 Jan]* 28
Qatar, Kuwait To Open Embassies in Seoul *[THE KOREA HERALD 8 Jan]* 28
Soviet Passports Considered 'Temporarily' Russian *[THE KOREA HERALD 8 Jan]* 28
Trade Ministry Plans for Small, Medium Companies *[YONHAP]* 29
Steel Firms Urged To Balance Exports, Imports *[YONHAP]* 29
Environment Ministry Supports UNCED Policy *[THE KOREA TIMES 9 Jan]* 29
Sci-Tech Ministry Announces Development Fund *[YONHAP]* 30
Energy Ministry To Limit Growth in Consumption *[YONHAP]* 30
Economic Planners Foresee General Account Growth *[YONHAP]* 31
Reactions to Hyundai Founder's Funding Disclosure 31
    Causes 'Uproar' *[YONHAP]* 31
    Official Makes Admission *[YONHAP]* 32

Government To Sell Stocks To Privatize Firms *[THE KOREA TIMES 8 Jan]* 32
Cellular Equipment Production Components Localized *[YONHAP]* 32

SOUTHEAST ASIA

Brunei, Malaysia & Singapore

Malaysia

U.S. Stance on Asian Economic Group Viewed *[NEW STRAITS TIMES 7 Jan]* 34
PRC Envoy Previews Yang Shangkun's Visit *[BERNAMA]* 34
Official Cites Ways To Promote PRC Trade Ties *[Kuala Lumpur International]* 35

Singapore

Editorial on Significance of Bush's Visit *[THE STRAITS TIMES 7 Jan]* 35
Science-Technology Pact With PRC Likely *[Singapore Radio]* 36

Cambodia

Khmer Rouge Rejects Charges of Plundering, Theft *[Radio VGNUFC]* 36
Shootings Break Out After Curfew in Phnom Penh *[AFP]* 37
ICRC Waiting To Monitor Prisoners' Release *[AFP]* 37
Son Sann Discusses Peace, National Unity *[Radio VOK]* 38
Need for Phnom Penh as 'Neutral Zone' Affirmed *[Radio VGNUFC]* 40
Verification of SRV Troop Withdrawal Urged *[Radio VGNUFC]* 41
Top Army, Navy Officers Mark National Day *[Phnom Penh Radio]* 41

Indonesia

Suharto Gives 1992-93 Budget Speech *[Jakarta TV]* 42
Draft Agreement Signed With PNG 7 January *[Jakarta Radio]* 51
Suharto Meets Nonaligned Movement Committee *[ANTARA]* 51
Brig. Gen. Theo Appointed East Timor Commander *[ANTARA]* 51

Laos

Pathet Lao Troops, Rebels Continue Fighting 52
    Civilians Flee to Thailand *[Bangkok BANGKOK POST 9 Jan]* 52
    Rebels Retreat; Thai Border Reopens *[AFP]* 52
Kaysone Phomvihan Hosts Banquet for Thai King *[Vientiane Radio]* 53
Leaders Extend National Day Greetings to Cambodia *[Vientiane Radio]* 54
Nouhak Phoumsavan Receives French Assembly Group *[Vientiane Radio]* 54
Kithong Vongsai, Delegation Plan 15-Nation Tour *[KPL]* 54

Philippines

Manglapus Accepts U.S. Note on Bases Termination *[Quezon City Radio]* 55
10-Day Cease-Fire for Release of U.S. Abductee *[PHILIPPINES NEWSDAY 9 Jan]* 55
Singapore Defense Minister Arrives for Talks *[BUSINESS WORLD 9 Jan]* 55
Constitutional Snag in Hosting Singapore Aircraft *[BUSINESS WORLD 9 Jan]* 56
Secretary Seeks Freedom From IMF 'Supervision' *[AFP]* 56
Laurel Elected Nacionalista Party Standard Bearer *[MALAYA 9 Jan]* 56
Senate Finalizes List of Bills for Discussion *[BUSINESS WORLD 9 Jan]* 57

Thailand

Foreign Minister on U.S. Base in Singapore *[Bangkok Radio]* 58
Secret Military Arms Deal With Burma Foiled *[AFP]* 58
Suchinda Returns From Vietnam Military Talks *[Bangkok Radio]* 58
    Says SRV To Sell Captured U.S. Weapons *[BANGKOK POST 9 Jan]* 59

Suchinda's Visit Viewed *[THE NATION 9 Jan]* 59
Lao President Hosts Banquet for King, Queen *[Bangkok Radio]* 60
French Parliamentarian Views Indochina Visit *[BANGKOK POST 8 Jan]* 61
Election Monitoring Committee Named 8 Jan *[Bangkok TV]* 62

Vietnam

President of U.S. Chamber of Commerce Interviewed *[Hanoi Radio]* 62
Britain's Lord Caithness Arrives in Hanoi *[Hanoi International]* 62
Relations With Former USSR Republics Viewed *[Hanoi International]* 62
Preparations for Rail Link To PRC Border *[Hanoi International]* 63
Women's Group Official on PRC, DPRK Visit *[Hanoi Radio]* 63
Indian Foreign Minister Greets SRV Counterpart *[VNA]* 64
Indian Envoy Discusses Joint Relations *[VNA]* 64
Israel's Deportation Decision Called 'Wrongful' *[Hanoi Radio]* 65
Vo Van Kiet Receives Thai Military Delegation *[Hanoi TV]* 65
Paper Reports Thai Military Delegation Visit *[VNA]* 65
Hong Kong Asked To Help Pay Boat People Costs *[AFP]* 66
Draft Amendments to Constitution, Part 4 *[Hanoi Radio]* 66
Joint Association Marks Cambodian National Day *[VNA]* 70
Radio Cites NHAN DAN on Cambodian Situation *[Hanoi International]* 70
Army Paper Discusses Modern Opportunism *[VNA]* 71
WFP Funds Afforestation Project *[VNA]* 72

AUSTRALASIA

Australia

Reserve Bank Cuts Interest Rate to 7.5 Percent *[AFP]* 73

Papua New Guinea

Premier To Visit Indonesia, Discuss Border Issue *[AFP]* 73
Irian Jaya Leader Calls for Independence *[AFP]* 74
Solomon Islands Territorial Infringement Denied *[Melbourne International]* 74
Medical Supplies Enroute to Bougainville *[Melbourne International]* 74
Troops Bar Aid Workers *[Melbourne International]* 74

Japan

'Text' of Joint Action Plan Released

OW0901131992 Tokyo KYODO in English 1031 GMT 9 Jan 92

[Text] Tokyo, Jan. 9 KYODO—Following is a full text of the Global Partnership Plan of Action announced here Thursday afternoon.

Global Partnership Plan of Action (Part I)

I. Cooperation To Promote World Peace and Prosperity
II. Political and Security Relations
III. Cooperation on Environment, Quality of Life, and Science and Technology
IV. Enhancement of Mutual Understanding and Exchanges

As stipulated in the Tokyo Declaration issued on the occasion of discussions between Prime Minister Miyazawa and President Bush in Japan in January 1992, Japan, and the U.S. are firmly committed to a global partnership. In carrying out this partnership, both nations are resolved to take a wide range of actions, including those listed in this plan of action.

I. Cooperation To Promote World Peace and Prosperity

(1) Intensification of Political Dialogue

—Promote bilateral political consultations to coordinate further their respective roles and responsibilities.

—Intensify trialogue among Japan, the U.S., and Europe, including political consultations among the G7 countries and political dialogue between Japan and NATO.

(2) Arms Control and Disarmament

—Address the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and missiles and the transfer of conventional weapons. In particular,

—Strengthen the non-proliferation treaty regime and IAEA [International Atomic Energy Agency] safeguards.

—Achieve an early conclusion to the negotiations of the convention on the prohibition of chemical weapons.

—Strengthen the missile technology control regime.

—Strengthen the Australia group on chemical and biological weapons.

—Strengthen the nuclear suppliers' export control regime (London Suppliers' Group) including establishment of export control of nuclear-related dual use items.

—Increase the transparency of the international transfer of conventional weapons, in particular, through the effective operation of the U.N. Register.

(3) Cooperation To Promote Peace

—Work together to strengthen the United Nations peacekeeping and peacemaking functions.

—Expand Japan-U.S. cooperation in the United Nations.

(4) Cooperation To Promote Democracy and Freedom

—Support and assist democratization and economic reform in Central and Eastern Europe, Asia, and other areas.

(5) Cooperation To Assist the Developing World

—Acknowledge that the spirit embodied in Japan's new official development assistance (ODA) guidelines, which take into consideration, among others, trends in military expenditure by the recipient countries, as well as efforts for promoting democratization and introduction of a market-oriented economy and conditions of basic human rights by the recipient countries, will enlarge the scope of cooperation between Japan and the U.S.

—Enhance cooperation at all levels on development assistance.

—Encourage American firms to participate further in the tender procedure of Japan's ODA loans, more than 80 percent of which have already been untied. (The procurement of American firms accounted for approximately 5 percent, or 37 billion yen, of Japan's ODA loan in FY90.) In this regard, organize and support a program to introduce American firms to Japan's ODA as part of an overall effort to strengthen collaboration between their foreign aid systems.

(6) Cooperation on Regional Matters

Asia and the Pacific

—Contribute to the stability, development and openness of the region through realistic and constructive approaches, while respecting historical, cultural and socioeconomic diversities. In particular,

—Strengthen the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) as an essential framework for cooperation in the region.

—Promote political dialogue among Asia-Pacific countries through ASEAN post ministerial conference.

—Encourage China to pursue policies of reform and openness in both political and economic fields, and encourage the Chinese Government to take initiatives for human rights and nonproliferation efforts, recognizing the importance of China's integration into the international community.

—Support Mongolia's democratization and market oriented reform efforts by extending external financial and technical assistance through encouraging an increase in international participation in the multilateral assistance group for Mongolia, which Japan took the initiative to organize and co-chair.

—Encourage continued progress through the North-South dialogue and welcome the South and North Korea's agreement on reconciliation, non-aggression, and exchange and cooperation.

—Ensure that North Korea promptly concludes and fully implements full scope IAEA safeguards.

—Welcome the North-South declaration to create a verifiable nonnuclear Korean peninsula that foreswears reprocessing and enrichment, and press for the early implementation of this declaration in order to dispel suspicions of North Korean nuclear weapons development.

—Encourage conventional arms control on the Korean peninsula via the North-South talks.

—Ensure the full implementation of the Cambodian peace settlement, work together for effective United Nations operations, and assist in the reconstruction of Cambodia.

—Promote peace, stability and prosperity in Cambodia, Vietnam and Laos, and support economic and political reform in those countries.

—Encourage the restoration of the democratic process in Myanmar/Burma.

Commonwealth of Independent States

—Extend appropriate and effective assistance to the members of the Commonwealth of Independent States to help them reform their domestic and foreign policies, both economic and political, and to help the governments meet the basic needs of the people. The U.S. will continue to give maximum support to Japan's efforts to resolve the northern territories issue, one of the last vestiges of the cold war.

—Provide humanitarian, food and medical assistance to meet immediate needs of the new states.

—Assist in converting military production facilities to civil use as part of a broader transition to less military oriented societies.

—Assist in developing appropriate infrastructure, including distribution and energy.

—Work together for the success of the January 22/23 conference in Washington on assistance to the new states which emerged from the breakup of the Soviet Union.

Central and Eastern Europe

—Enhance bilateral consultation as well as cooperation in multilateral institutions, including the International Monetary Fund, World Bank, the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, and G-24, in order to provide the most effective assistance to Central and Eastern Europe.

—Explore means to assist the countries of the region in their transition to market economies, including diversification of its traditional patterns of trade.

—Cooperate to promote private sector development in the region, through appropriate arrangements coordinated between Japanese institutions and the American enterprise funds.

—Enhance cooperation on environment in the region through active participation in the Budapest Regional Environment Center and by developing a scheme designed to mobilize the environmental technologies available in both nations.

Latin America and Caribbean

—Support democratization and market reforms in Latin America and the Caribbean. In particular,

—Work together for the early start of the multilateral investment fund to support the Enterprise for the Americas Initiative (EAI).

—Support the Partnership for Democracy and Development (PDD).

—Cooperate for the reconstruction of El Salvador.

—Consider further joint efforts to support economic reform in Peru.

—Continue to provide effective aid to Nicaragua.

—Ensure that the North American Free Trade Agreement will enhance the global free trading system, will be fully consistent with GATT obligations, and will not raise barriers to third countries in the North American market.

Middle East

—Welcome progress towards a Middle East peace. They both pledge to play major roles in the multilateral phase of the Middle East peace process, and to support the efforts of concerned parties so that the current peace process will result in the achievement of a just, lasting, and comprehensive peace.

—Commit themselves to the full implementation of United Nations Security Council resolutions related to Iraq and reaffirm that its people deserve the opportunity to choose democratically a leadership willing to live at peace with its neighbors.

—Strengthen international efforts for the reconstruction of Lebanon.

—Support the development of market economies and the democratization process in Africa.

—Assist in natural and man-made emergencies, such as in the Horn [of Africa].

—Enhance policy coordination to help South Africa transform itself into a democracy based on equality among the races, while taking into account the need to restore growth to its economy through investment and other financial means to encourage the process.

(7) Cooperation To Prevent Terrorism

—Continue to consult on ways of promoting international cooperation to further combat international terrorism, including effective measures in the appropriate international fora. This will include continued counter-terrorism consultations, bilaterally and in the United Nations Security Council and the G7.

II. Political and Security Relations

—Continue a close dialogue to ensure the smooth and efficient stationing of U.S. forces in Japan, recognizing that it is important for the U.S. to maintain capable forward deployed military forces at an appropriate level in the region.

—Hold the first security consultative meeting at the earliest opportunity of the minister for foreign affairs and minister of state, director-general of the Defense Agency on the Japanese side, and secretary of state and secretary of defense on the U.S. side.

—Promote interoperability, recognizing that complementary defense cooperation is a significant aspect of the bilateral security relationship.

—Enhance defense cooperation, including:

—Conclude agreement on joint research on the ducted rocket engine, and continue examination of defense technology fields such as fighting vehicle propulsion technology using ceramic materials, millimeter wave/infrared dual mode seekers, closed-loop degaussing for steel-hull ships, and advanced steel for ships and armored vehicles, under the Japan-U.S. Mutual Defense Assistance Agreement.

—Promote further two-day transfer of defense-related technology

—Reaffirm the importance of strengthening early warning and surveillance capabilities. Japan's five year mid-term defense program states that it will acquire four early warning and control aircraft. Japan will continue to study availability and appropriateness of various aircraft including a new type of AWACS [airborne warning and control system], and the U.S. will assist in this effort.

III. Cooperation on Environment, Quality of Life, and Science and Technology

(1) Environment

—Consult closely on the upcoming United Nations Conference on the Environment and Development (UNCED).

—Strengthen cooperation in preserving the environment, through the following projects:

—Seek more effective utilization of existing institutions and study the feasibility of helping developing countries build national centers for the management and conservation of natural resources to promote sustainable development through environmental protection and wise use of natural resources in developing countries;

—Cooperate to reduce natural hazards, in accordance with the international decade for natural disaster reduction and the Japan- U.S. Science and Technology Agreement, by assisting developing countries to prepare disaster reduction plans, including hazard mapping, risk assessment and the establishment of databases;

—Cooperation to help conserve and wisely manage world forests, including tropical forests, by negotiating by the time of UNCED an agreement on principles for all types of forest, leading to a framework convention; and by collaborating through appropriate international organizations such as the International Tropical Timber Organization (ITTO) for achieving the ITTO year 2000 target;

—Strengthen liaison in the field between Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers (JOCV) and U.S. Peace Corps;

—Cooperate with organizations such as UNEP [United Nations Environment Program] to facilitate the transfer of environmentally sound technologies to developing countries and countries with economies in transition;

—Encourage nongovernmental organizations, industry and other private sector groups to contribute to international efforts to preserve the environment; e.g., the upcoming seminar on the global environment in Tokyo in January.

(2) Improving Quality of Human Life

—Health

—Establish a Japan-U.S. joint commission on aging to provide a framework to address a broad range of issues related to aging populations;

—Engage in cooperative research activities in support of the International Children's Vaccine Initiative.

—Narcotics

—Enhance cooperation to help Southeast Asian nations resolve narcotics problems in particular, through joint training and information gathering.

—Support counter-narcotics efforts in Latin America.

—Hold periodic consultations on narcotics issues.

—Refugees

—Strengthen cooperation, particularly through international organizations on refugee problems, including repatriation of refugees following the resolution of conflicts.

—Humanitarian Issues

—Cooperate on global humanitarian issues, following through on the December 19, 1991 UN General Assembly initiative to improve the UN's worldwide emergency response capabilities.

(3) Cooperation for the Advancement of Science and Technology

—Global Change Research

—Reaffirm and strengthen Japan-U.S. commitment to global change research including:

—Support for regional approaches to global change research and a network of regional global change research institutes;

—Cooperation in the observation of global change through advanced methods including satellite-remote sensing;

—Cooperation on international exchange of global change data;

—Joint efforts in ocean research in the Pacific.

—Major International Projects

—Establish a joint working group to examine technical and other essential aspects of the superconducting supercollider (SSC) project and to consider how this project can be formulated as an international project to enable Japan to participate in the project.

—Promote the human frontier science program through contributions by participating countries.

—Cooperate in joint research on human genome analysis.

—Ensure success of the international thermonuclear experimental reactor (ITER) engineering design activities.

—Reaffirm commitment to achieving a permanently-manned capability for space station freedom by the end of the century.

—Research and Development on Precompetitive Technologies

—Engage in feasibility studies on cooperation in precompetitive manufacturing and other advanced technologies, including intelligent manufacturing systems and opto-electronic technologies.

—Promotion of Researcher Exchange

—Commit to further progress in promotion of exchange of scientists and engineers.

(4) Conservation

—Cooperate to conserve and develop high seas fishery resources on a sustainable basis.

—Cooperate to ensure that all members of the international community implement the 1991 UN Resolution on Driftnet Fishing.

—Collaborate to implement the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES), including a successful 1992 CITES conference of parties in Kyoto.

IV. Enhancement of Mutual Understanding and Exchanges

—Welcome the establishment of the Japan Foundation Center for global partnership.

—Welcome also the establishment of the Abe fellowship program which strengthens joint studies including Japanese and American studies.

—Support Japan-U.S. intellectual dialogue and joint studies on the Japan-U.S. global partnership issues and related subjects.

—Encourage exchange programs at the regional and grass roots level.

—Cooperate in fostering greater Japanese-language training in America through educational exchanges and grass roots efforts.

—Promote student, teacher and other academic exchanges at all levels, through various mechanisms such as Japan foundation programs, the Japan-U.S. Educational (Fulbright) Commission, and the Japan-U.S. Friendship Commission.

—Further expand programs for parliamentary exchanges of elected officials and staffs at national and local levels.

—Encourage translation of Japanese books into English to expand access to Japanese knowledge.

—Continue the revitalization of CULCON (Japan-U.S. Cultural and Educational Conference).

Global Partnership Plan of Action (Part II)

(Economic and Trade Relations)

I. Successful Conclusion of the Uruguay Round

II. Reinvigorating SII
III. Enhancement of Business Cooperation, Trade and Investment
IV. Computer Procurement
V. Paper Products
VI. Flat Glass
VII. Semiconductor
VIII. Standards and Certification
IX. Government Procurement
X. Financial Market
XI. Legal Services
XII. Policy Dialogue
XIII. Auto and Auto Parts (separate document)

As stipulated in the Tokyo Declaration issued on the occasion of discussions between Prime Minister Miyazawa Government of Japan and the Government of the United States of America, based upon the recognition that it is essential to identify and solve economic and trade issues for a smooth and sound management of Japan-U.S. economic relations, which are vital not only for the two countries but for the world economy as a whole, are resolved to take a wide range of necessary actions concerning major economic and trade issues between the two countries, as listed below.

I. Successful Conclusion of the Uruguay Round

The two governments undertake individual and joint decisions necessary for the conclusion of a successful, broad-based Uruguay Round. Both the United States and Japan believe that Director-General Dunkel's proposed text is an important step that helps establish momentum to bring the Uruguay Round to a successful conclusion. Of course, the Dunkel proposal is not a final text. Both governments are still continuing to analyze and assess the document. The further important step is to negotiate improved market access for goods and services.

II. Reinvigorating SII

The two governments intend to reinvigorate the SII through strengthening policy initiatives including new commitments to address the aspects of the business environment of both countries that might impede structural reform including market access, foreign investments and competitiveness, while fulfilling the commitments in the joint report of June 1990.

III. Enhancement of Business Cooperation, Trade and Investment

1. The two governments express their support for the efforts made by Japanese companies through the "business initiatives for global partnership" and welcome the announcement that 23 Japanese companies in electronics, auto, and machine industries are planning to increase their level of imports from the world by 10 billion dollars in JFY [Japanese fiscal year] 1993 as compared to JFY 1990.

2. "Business initiatives for global partnership" will promote:

—Imports to Japan,

—Local procurement by Japanese affiliated companies operating abroad, and

—Cooperation between Japanese and foreign firms.

3. The two governments also welcome that

—88 companies and 22 industrial associations, which account for approximately 50 percent of Japanese trade, have expressed their support, and most of those companies have made voluntary plans to promote imports, local procurement and cooperation, and

—International corporate cooperation in such areas as production, sales, and joint development of products has been progressing.

4. The Government of Japan will provide, for the convenience of foreign companies, a list of contact points of the companies making voluntary action plans, and will follow up on developments under the voluntary plans.

5. The Government of Japan intends, subject to the completion of the domestic legal procedures as necessary, to take the following supportive measures in the next fiscal year in order to complement the above initiatives by the private sector.

A. Measures To Promote Imports

—For the purpose of accelerated improvement of import infrastructure, "foreign access zones" will be established to concentrate facilities and operations related to imports within and near international airports and seaports around the country, and to further facilitate the flow of imported goods.

—The Government of Japan intends to intensify the work of the Japan Import Board.

—In order to support the efforts by private companies to further expand imports under such initiatives as "business initiatives for global partnership" and to facilitate raising necessary funds for imports, a debt-guarantee system and import-promoting credit line system will be established. (The implementation of the import-promoting credit line is planned for as early as before the end of this fiscal year.)

B. Measures To Promote Direct Investment Into Japan

—The Government of Japan intends to take tax measures which would alleviate the burden of initial cost of foreign-affiliated companies (extension of the carry-over period for losses from five to seven years and acceleration of depreciation by 20 percent for five years).

—A government-financed corporation is to assist in securing manpower and giving training.

—Low-interest loans for promoting investment into Japan will be expanded.

—JETRO's [Japan External Trade Organization] service of providing investment-related information will be reinforced.

6. The Government of the United States of America encourages American companies to make the best use of these opportunities.

7. The two governments welcome the progress of cooperation between U.S. Eximbank and EID/MITI for the expansion of U.S. exports and the economic development of developing countries, and welcome MITI's expressing its intention to allocate, for further expansion of this program, 5 billion dollars of trade insurance resources in several years, which together with U.S. Eximbank resources, could generate more than 10 billion dollars worth of projects.

8. The two governments welcome and support the initiatives to strengthen and further promote exchanges and cooperation between businesspeople and the business communities of the two countries through the activities of such institutions as the Japan-U.S. Businessmen's Conference, the Japan-Western U.S. Association, the Japan-Midwest U.S. Association, the Japan-Southeast U.S. Association, the Japan-Southern U.S. Association, and the Japan-Hawaii Economic Council.

9. The two governments give support to the business summer camp/intern project for the purpose of fostering business training on Japan for Americans and encouraging more extensive dialogue between the business communities of the two countries.

IV. Computer Procurement

The Government of the United States welcomes the decision of the Government of Japan to initiate the "measures related to Japanese public sector procurements of computer products and services" ("measures"). The Government of Japan initiates the measures with the aim of expanding Japanese public sector procurements of competitive foreign computer products and services, based on the principles of non-discrimination, transparency, and fair and open competition.

The two governments expect that the implementation of these measures, along with continued sales efforts by foreign firms, will contribute to increased Japanese public sector procurements of competitive foreign computer products and services.

V. Paper Products

By the end of March 1992, through cooperative and intensive consultations, the Government of Japan and the Government of the United States of America will agree on measures to substantially increase market access for foreign firms exporting paper products to Japan.

Japan Fair Trade Commission (JFTC) has decided to initiate a survey on conditions in the paper sector from the competition policy perspective, before the end of March, 1992.

VI. Flat Glass

The Government of Japan will take steps to substantially increase market access for competitive foreign firms making efforts to export flat glass to Japan, including the following:

—The Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI) will facilitate the efforts of foreign firms to increase sales in the Japanese market.

—MITI will encourage Japanese companies to make efforts to increase imports of flat glass under its import expansion program.

—MITI and JFTC will encourage all Japanese glass manufacturers to put antimonopoly compliance programs into effect by February 1992. One purpose of these programs is to ensure that the distribution system is open to competitive foreign glass manufacturers.

—The Government of Japan and the Government of the United States of America will meet as either side may deem appropriate to exchange information relevant to the aforementioned steps.

JFTC has decided to initiate a survey on conditions in the glass market from the competition policy perspective, before the end of March, 1992.

Ministry of Construction (MOC) will facilitate the efforts of foreign firms to meet Japanese building standards for flat glass and other glass building materials by holding briefing sessions for foreign firms and making available English language versions of all standards, consisting of the building standard law as well as relevant cabinet orders, enforcement regulations and notifications. The director for international codes and standards of the MOC will serve, in this regard, as a contact point for foreign firms.

VII. Semiconductor

The two governments, in recognition of the importance of the 1991 U.S.-Japan semiconductor arrangement, reaffirm their commitment to make further efforts for increased market access and for development of long-term cooperative relationships between Japanese and U.S. companies through measures specified in the arrangement.

VIII. Standards and Certification

49 non-auto standards and certification complaints have been resolved or will be resolved through the Office of the Trade and Investment Ombudsman's (OTO) intensified efforts over the past month.

These steps will improve market access in sectors such as industrial machinery, chemicals, transportation equipment, processed food, cosmetics, and pharmaceuticals. The Government of Japan will continue to actively address market access issues raised by foreign companies and others through the OTO.

IX. Government Procurement

Last November, the Government of Japan decided to take steps to increase government procurement opportunities. These steps should increase the procurement opportunities roughly from 400 to 800 billion yen (approximately three to six billion dollars). The Government of Japan intends to implement from April 1, 1992, such assurances as increasing transparency in tendering procedures (procurement notices written in English, extension of the period for receipt of tenders), lowering the threshold value (from 130,000 to 100,000 SDRs [special drawing rights]), and widening the coverage (addition of 28 entities).

X. Financial Market

The two governments intend to intensify the efforts of the U.S.-Japan working group on financial markets in order to achieve further progress in liberalizing financial markets in both countries and increasing transparency, access and competition.

XI. Legal Services

Taking into account the important role lawyers play in international transactions, the Government of Japan will redouble its efforts to resolve issue related to foreign lawyers (Gaikokuho-Jimu-Bengoshi).

XII. Policy Dialogue

The two governments intend to intensify bilateral policy dialogue at all levels with a view to enhancing early warning function on sectoral economic and trade issues, particularly in such fora as the U.S.-Japan sub-cabinet economic consultations, the U.S.-Japan trade committee, the MOSS talks, and other working-level consultations on the sectoral issues.

XIII. Auto and Auto Parts (see separate document)

Auto and Auto Parts—XIII of Global Partnership Plan of Actions (Part II)

1. Automobile Parts

—Japanese automobile manufacturers as the attached: [sentence as published]

—Made announcements on U.S. automobile parts purchases goals. These announcements were made voluntarily by Japanese automobile manufacturers, based on the premise that U.S. parts suppliers will make their best efforts corresponding to those of Japanese automobile manufacturers and that automobile production of Japanese affiliates in the United States would increase by 50 percent from FY 1990 to FY 1994. The aggregated figures of the announcements are as follows:

A) Automobile parts procurement by U.S. manufacturing facilities of Japanese affiliates from U.S. suppliers is expected to more than double from about 7 billion dollars in FY 1990 to about 15 billion dollars (in real terms) in FY 1994.

B) Seen in terms of percentage of local procurement in the total purchase of parts, the percentage is expected to increase from about 50 percent in FY 1990 to about 70 percent in FY 1994. By contrast, the percentage of imports from Japan is expected to decrease from about 50 percent to about 30 percent.

C) In making these procurements, special consideration will be given to the U.S. parts industry, which is currently under a difficult situation.

D) As for Japanese import of parts from the United States, it is expected to double from 2 billion dollars in FY 1990 to 4 billion dollars (in real terms) in FY 1994.

E) In sum, the total of local procurement in the United States and export to Japan (import by Japan), i.e. total purchase of U.S. parts will increase by about 10 billion dollars—from about 9 billion dollars in FY 1990 to about 19 billion dollars in FY 1994.

(Above figures are calculated using the data collected by Japanese Automobile Manufacturers Association pursuant to the MOSS agreement.)

—Will further strengthen such efforts as:

A) Promoting design-in (332 ongoing cases and 271 successfully completed cases as of January 1991);

B) Expanding R and D [research and development] centers in the U.S. (7 centers of 6 firms with 1,400 employees, expected to increase to 2,200 employees in the near future); and

C) Assisting U.S. parts suppliers to develop long-term business relationships.

—The Japanese Government announced:

—Assistance for design-in training in Japan for engineers of U.S. parts manufacturers, sales missions to Japan and other measures to assist the U.S. parts manufacturing industry (FY 1992 budget: 1.5 million dollars); and

—Further improvements in tax and financial incentives to promote imports to and investments in Japan (e.g.

tax incentives for business establishments of foreign firms (extension of loss carryover periods, accelerated depreciation of buildings, etc.), low interest rate loans, debt guarantee facilities, etc.) in order to promote the initiatives for business global partnership.

—Japan Fair Trade Commission has decided to initiate a survey on conditions in the automobile parts sector from the competition policy perspective before the end of March, 1992.

2. Automobiles

—Japanese automobile dealers' associations publicly reconfirmed their willingness to undertake dual dealerships to sell U.S. automobiles:

—Japanese automobile manufacturers as the attached:

—Have eliminated prior consultation requirement clauses in dealership contracts, and made it clear that dealers may of their own free will sell automobiles of multiple manufacturers in parallel;

—Have expressed, including some of those who have not handled U.S. automobiles so far, their willingness to help expand the sales of U.S. automobiles. They made it clear that, in addition to U.S.- brand automobiles, the import of U.S.-manufactured Japanese-brand automobiles is estimated to rise substantially;

—And, expressed their willingness to cooperate in expanding the sales opportunity for U.S. automobiles in Japan, and have announced measures such as providing space to display U.S. automobiles at seven showrooms for the time being in the metropolitan Tokyo area.

—The Japanese Government:

—Has announced that it will actively increase opportunities for the sale of foreign automobiles, through such measures as budgetary allocations (6.3 million dollars in FY 1992) for e.g. holding foreign automobile shows in Japan (sites under consideration include Tokyo, Osaka and Nagoya) by or with assistance from JETRO; and

—Has announced that it will expand and strengthen tax and financial incentives to promote imports and foreign investments in the Japanese market with a view to promoting the initiatives for business global partnership.

—With regard to standards and certification issues, under the Office of Trade and Investment Ombusman (OTO) procedure, six of the fourteen outstanding issues had been resolved at the technical level as of January 1, 1992. Of the remaining eight issues, six are in resolution and two are imminently to be resolved.

—Japan Fair Trade Commission has decided to initiate a survey on conditions in the automobile sector from the competition policy perspective before the end of March, 1992.

Action by the U.S. Side

—The U.S. Government is committed to an economically viable U.S. automotive industry and to increasing exports of U.S. vehicles and auto parts to Japan. The U.S. Government will work to enhance its efforts in the MOSS process.

—Recognizing the benefits of cooperative efforts to promote trade of automobiles and auto parts in an effort to address trade imbalances, the U.S. Government will draw upon and expand existing programs, including the U.S. Department of Commerce's [USDOC] export promotion program, and the USDOC-MITI joint trade expansion program. As required, these programs will be tailored to meet the needs of U.S. automotive industry.

—In addition, the U.S. Government will take the following immediate steps:

—As chairman of the cabinet-level trade Promotion Coordinating Committee, the secretary of commerce will give special focus to measures promoting automotive exports and enhancement of overseas presence by U.S. companies.

—Encourage U.S. industry to take full advantage of Japanese Government import promotion programs, including the tax and financial incentives (low interest loan, and debt guarantee facilities announced in the initiatives for business global partnership). The U.S. Government will encourage U.S. industry to utilize the seven showrooms recently made available by Japanese automobile manufacturers. (Editor's note: attachments referring to action plans by Japanese automakers was omitted).

'Text' of Tokyo Declaration on Global Partnership

OW0901113192 Tokyo KYODO in English 0813 GMT 9 Jan 92

[Text] Tokyo, Jan. 9 KYODO—Following is the full text of the Tokyo Declaration:

The Tokyo Declaration on the U.S.-Japan Global Partnership

The President of the United States of America and the prime minister of Japan declare:

Preamble

From tragic conflict fifty years ago, Japan and the United States have developed a highly productive and mutually beneficial relationship of close political, security, economic, scientific, and cultural cooperation. The two countries are now highly interdependent at all levels of their societies. They base their cooperation on shared principles of political and economic freedom, democracy, the rule of law, and respect for human rights.

The two countries recognize that this cooperation made an important contribution to weathering the chill of the cold war era and in promoting four decades of global stability and prosperity.

The two governments recognize that today, in the post-cold war era, new political and economic challenges confront the U.S.-Japan relationship. Economic issues have assumed new prominence. To ensure that the U.S. and Japan fully exploit opportunities for cooperation, both countries place the highest priority on taking effective measures to address factors underlying economic friction, with a focus on issues in their trading and investment relations.

Japan and the United States recognize the benefits to their societies of the close cooperation they have enjoyed in the post-war period and are committed to building on this foundation to create an even closer partnership. Both acknowledge that a close relationship must be constructed on enhanced mutual understanding and shared interests. As the two largest market oriented economies and democracies in the world, Japan and the United States accept a special responsibility for shaping the new era.

The two governments therefore resolve to join in a global partnership based on these enduring values to help build a just, peaceful and prosperous world and to meet the challenges of the twenty-first century.

Cooperation To Promote World Peace and Prosperity

The U.S.-Japan alliance provides the foundation for our global partnership. Together, both nations pledge to: Work together to maintain world peace and security; promote development of the world economy; support the world-wide trend toward democratization and market-oriented economies; and meet new transnational challenges. To achieve these goals, the two countries will cooperate to strengthen the GATT multilateral trading system; reinvigorate the U.N. organization; advance arms control and the non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction; assist the developing world to promote growth and stability, and protect and improve the global environment. The United States and Japan recommit their resources and the talents of their peoples to the purposes of the United Nations Charter.

As nations of the Asia-Pacific region, the United States and Japan are committed to promoting prosperity, reducing tensions, and enhancing political cooperation in the region and to take steps to strengthen the bonds of the Asia-Pacific community while respecting its diversity. To this end, Japan and the United States recognize the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) framework as the forum for enhanced regional efforts to promote open markets, sustain dynamic economic growth, and build political cooperation.

Japan and the United States will also broaden the scope of their cooperation in the rest of the world, including the Middle East, Central and South America, Africa, and Europe, with particular attention to supporting countries that are in transition to democracy and market economies. The two nations will strengthen cooperation in their respective economic assistance programs in the developing world to promote growth and stability, help reduce the developmental gap between industrialized and developing countries, enhance respect for democratic values and human rights, and ameliorate global problems, including environmental degradation, refugees, illicit narcotics, disease, and aging.

Political and Security Relations

The U.S. and Japan reaffirm their commitments to the 1960 treaty of mutual cooperation and security which is central to the U.S.- Japan alliance. This alliance provides the political foundation on which the two countries cooperate in assuming their respective roles and responsibilities for securing world peace and stability in their global partnership. The two governments pledge to maintain and enhance the effective operation and credibility of the treaty and its related arrangements.

As countries with vital interest in the Asia-Pacific region, Japan and the United States recognize the continuing importance of the defense relationship to the peace and stability of this vast and diverse region. The two governments will work closely with others to reduce tensions and instability in East Asia and build regional political cooperation in the post-cold war environment.

Aware of the need for continuing vigilance as we enter a new era now marked by instability and uncertainty, the United States will maintain the forward deployed forces necessary to preserve peace and stability in the region. Japan, for its part, will continue to make available to the United States, in accordance with the security treaty, the use of facilities and areas in Japan and, under the new host nation support agreement, will bear an increasing share of the costs of stationing these forces in Japan. Both countries will take steps to increase cooperation between their defense forces and enhance the two-way flow of defense technologies. The two countries agree to utilize fully the renewed security consultative committee mechanism to oversee their security relationship.

Economic and Trade Relations

Aware of the high degree of interdependence of their economies and mindful of the need to encourage closer cooperation to promote conditions of sustainable real growth with price stability and employment, the two governments are resolved to enhance openness and oppose protectionism in their commercial, financial, and investment markets. To this end, Japan and the United States will strengthen policy initiatives to reduce structural impediments.

Japan and the United States further pledge to make their economies the most open, productive, and competitive in the world, thereby building a sustainable trade and investment relationship. They will encourage private-sector initiatives to strengthen further exchanges and cooperation between industries in both nations.

Science and Technology

Mindful of their positions as world leaders in scientific research and technical development, the two governments undertake to expand scientific and technical cooperation, including basic research, based on reciprocal access, for the benefit of both societies and the human community. They pledge to increase research on global environmental issues and will take a leadership role in fostering an international consensus on measures to meet this challenge.

Enhancement of Mutual Understanding and Exchanges

Acknowledging that communications and understanding between peoples of both countries are essential to an enduring partnership, the United States and Japan pledge to undertake and support programs which will advance the rich and diverse intellectual, cultural, and public interaction between their two peoples. The two governments will place particular emphasis on language training, intellectual and educational exchanges, and community-level programs designed to increase mutual understanding.

The president and the prime minister pledge the full support of their governments to the purposes of this declaration to build the global partnership. The two governments will develop new areas of cooperation in support of common geopolitical, economic, and humanitarian objectives in a manner that provides for an equitable sharing of responsibilities and benefits.

Bush, Miyazawa Statement Pledges Cooperation

OW0901114192 Tokyo KYODO in English 1103 GMT 9 Jan 92

[Text] Tokyo, Jan. 9 KYODO—Japanese Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa and U.S. President George Bush ended two days of talks Thursday with a pledge to cooperate closely in shaping the post-cold war era and a warning that economic issues are increasingly important.

Describing their countries as the two largest market economies and democracies, the two leaders said in a statement that Japan and the United States have a "special responsibility for shaping the new era."

The statement, dubbed the Tokyo Declaration on global partnership, signaled, however, that economic relations will continue to strain bilateral relations.

"In the post-cold war era new political and economic challenges confront the U.S.-Japan relationship. Economic issues have assumed new prominence," the declaration said.

It said the highest priority will be put on remedying economic friction, with a focus on trade and investment relations.

At a joint news conference, Bush proclaimed his visit a success and said it had helped open Japanese markets to U.S. goods, as well as reaffirmed the Japan-U.S. security relationship.

The U.S. President, who collapsed at a dinner held in his honor Wednesday, said he felt fine after a bout of 24-hour flu.

Miyazawa, seated next to Bush at the elaborate Akasaka Palace, told reporters that while he expected economic friction to emerge from time to time, he believed progress had been made on improving the Japan-U.S. trade balance. Japan had a 41 billion dollars trade surplus with the United States in 1990.

The results of the tense trade talks, which dominated the first day of summit meetings Wednesday, were announced in a detailed action plan that covered a wide range of issues. According to the plan, Japanese companies will more than double their purchases of U.S.-made auto parts to 19 billion dollars in fiscal 1994, from 9 billion dollars in fiscal 1990. The plan also provides for Japan to help sell more American cars here, with Japan's five major carmakers each promising to sell 1,200-6,000 of the vehicles annually.

In addition, Japan pledged to facilitate government procurement of foreign computers, and boost imports in general.

The two leaders also gave impetus to the Uruguay Round of global trade talks by pledging to take individual and joint action to arrive at a successful conclusion.

The action plan called a proposal by Arthur Dunkel, the Director General of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, an "important step." It noted, though, that the document, which could lead to Japan opening its rice market, is still being assessed.

In other areas, the two governments agreed to establish a working group on Japan's participation in the Americans' superconducting super collider, a multi-billion dollar science project planned for construction in Texas.

In the second and final round of talks Thursday, Bush invited Miyazawa to visit Washington, and also extended an invitation to Emperor Akihito, a senior Foreign Ministry official told reporters. Miyazawa is likely to visit in early May, the official said.

In the 30-minute session, which was cut short because of Bush's illness, the two leaders indicated they favored a meeting of the 15 members of the United Nations Security Council to discuss transferring the former Soviet Union's seat to Russia. The meeting was proposed by British Prime Minister John Major for later this month.

Miyazawa and Bush concurred that Japan should play a larger role in international affairs, the official said in a briefing to reporters. They also agreed to cooperate more in supporting democracy and the introduction of market economy in Russia and other former members of the Soviet Union.

Bush sought to reassure Asia that the closure of U.S. bases in the Philippines did not mean that the U.S. was abandoning its security role in the region. During an earlier stop in Singapore on his four-nation Asia-Pacific tour, Bush announced that some of the functions of the Philippine bases would be moved there.

Miyazawa reaffirmed that the Japan-U.S. Security Treaty would continue to play an important role, the Japanese official said.

Bush is to leave Japan for home Friday, winding up a 12-day tour that also took him to Australia, Singapore, and South Korea.

Spokesman Says Trade Issues 'Basically Resolved'

OW0901031992 Tokyo KYODO in English 0307 GMT 9 Jan 92

[Text] Tokyo, Jan. 9 KYODO—Trade and economic issues between Japan and the United States have been basically resolved, Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa's chief spokesman said Thursday.

The spokesman, Koichi Kato, made the comment at a news conference ahead of a tete-a-tete session between Miyazawa and President George Bush due to begin at 1:30 P.M. [0430 GMT] at the Akasaka Palace.

The session is to be followed by expanded talks involving senior cabinet ministers.

Kato, the chief cabinet secretary, said Japan expects the one-on-one meeting between the two leaders to cover international issues such as the republics of the former Soviet Union, Asian security, the environment, and the fight against narcotics abuse.

Miyazawa and Bush are scheduled to hold a news conference Thursday afternoon at which a "Tokyo Declaration" and an action plan, a set of measures to consolidate Japan-U.S. relations, will be issued.

Bush will leave Japan for home Friday after a four-day visit.

Senior Official Says Miyazawa Approves Concessions

OW0901043592 Tokyo KYODO in English 0423 GMT 9 Jan 92

[Text] Tokyo, Jan. 9 KYODO—Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa on Thursday approved a list of trade concessions to the United States reached in bilateral negotiations overnight, a senior government official said Thursday.

The list was presented to the prime minister shortly before his scheduled one-on-one private talk with U.S. President George Bush on international issues such as the Middle East and the environment.

"Japan has made the greatest possible concessions, and the numbers will not change," Yuji Tanahashi, vice minister of international trade and industry, told reporters after emerging from his meeting with Miyazawa.

Tanahashi, however, would not disclose the contents of the agreement covering a broad range of economic issues such as trade in automobiles, car parts and other products.

Government officials said Wednesday that Japan had agreed to increase imports of car components to 19 billion dollars per year by 1994, up from about 16 billion dollars last year.

About 75 percent of America's 41 billion dollar trade deficit with Japan in 1990 stems from the automobile trade.

Tanahashi said other disputes that were resolved included imports of assembled vehicles, paper, glass, and semiconductors.

Agreement was also reached on measures to boost imports by 10 billion dollars over the next several years as a way of spurring U.S. investment in Japan and boosting private-sector global economic cooperation.

"We cannot control private trade, so we are asking the private sector to cooperate based on the situation in the United States," Tanahashi said.

The final agreement will be included in an "action plan" to be announced later in the day, Tanahashi said, adding that last-minute details were still being worked out.

At a separate news conference, Chief Cabinet Secretary Koichi Kato said he hopes the Japanese public will accept the concessions, which he said were needed to maintain good relations with the United States.

Some Japanese officials, however, believe the concessions run counter to free trade practices but admit they are essential to improving the sagging U.S. economy.

They also hope the concessions will short-circuit moves by American legislators ready to block Japanese exports unless its massive trade surplus with the United States shows signs of shrinking.

Watanabe Denies Inclination To 'Managed Trade'

OW0901112292 Tokyo KYODO in English 1038 GMT 9 Jan 92

[Text] Tokyo, Jan. 9 KYODO—International Trade and Industry Minister Kozo Watanabe on Thursday brushed aside criticism that Japan and the United States are dashing the spirit of free trade in favor of "managed trade" to cut the unabated bilateral trade gap.

Watanabe appeared before the press shortly after Japan and the U.S. released an "action plan" which, among other things, set specific targets for Japan's purchases of U.S.-made cars and parts.

"The action plan is the product of voluntary decisions by the Japanese auto industry in consideration of the gravity of Japan-U.S. relations," he told a press conference.

Watanabe stressed the figures mentioned in the action plan should be viewed as targets Japanese car makers will make efforts to reach, rather than as government imposed goals.

The action plan, which emerged from a four-day state visit by U.S. President George Bush along with the broader Tokyo Declaration, said Japanese automakers will more than double their purchases of American auto components to 19 billion dollars in fiscal 1994, while trying to sell more U.S. cars in Japan.

Watanabe also said the U.S. auto industry must strive to make their products more appealing to Japanese consumers if the plan is to bear fruit.

In a separate press conference, MITI's Vice Minister Yuji Tanahashi agreed with Watanabe that the targets are not binding and that the government has no authority to punish automakers if they fail to achieve them.

He also said Japan is ready to accept new proposals from the U.S. in the planned "reinvigoration" of the bilateral Structural Impediments Initiative (SII) talks, also addressed in the plan.

"We will not be negative about making new commitments, though specific issues have not yet been tabled," he said.

The SII talks, aimed at redressing barriers to trade and investment in both economies, concluded in June 1990, but the U.S. has demanded a broader scope to the negotiations to deal with what it sees as exclusive business rules and practices in Japan.

Miyazawa May Miss UN Security Council Summit

OW0901120192 Tokyo KYODO in English 1148 GMT 9 Jan 92

[Text] Tokyo, Jan. 9 KYODO—Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa may be unable to attend a proposed meeting of the leaders of the 15 members of the United Nations Security Council on January 30, Foreign Minister Michio Watanabe said Thursday.

Miyazawa is expected to be preoccupied with Diet business at that time, he told reporters.

Earlier Thursday, Foreign Ministry officials said Miyazawa and U.S. President George Bush had agreed that a proposal for an extraordinary summit-level council meeting is a worthy idea.

"The timing is bad," said Watanabe. He suggested that he himself or another top-level official might go in Miyazawa's place.

Watanabe also suggested that the meeting could be postponed until Miyazawa was free of Diet responsibilities. An ordinary session of the Diet is expected to convene January 24.

British Prime Minister John Major suggested the meeting to discuss formally transferring the former Soviet Union's seat on the council to Russia, and other issues surrounding the collapse of the former communist superpower.

Diplomatic sources said the meeting participants might discuss the expanding role of the U.N. in the post-cold war era and express support for the U.N.'s new Secretary General, Butrus Butrus Ghali.

Japan, which in October took one of the 10 rotating seats on the council, may take the occasion to press its quest for a permanent seat on the influential body.

Japan's U.N. Ambassador Yoshio Hatano said in an interview last month that Japan is set to campaign in the U.N. for permanent council membership within five years in recognition of the country's vast economic strength and global influence.

Officials declined to say if Miyazawa had asked Bush to support a permanent seat for Japan.

Miyazawa said in a banquet speech Wednesday and in his talks with Bush that the days are over when the questions of world peace and stability can be left in the hands of the superpowers and that Japan intends to assume increasing global responsibilities.

Bush indicated to reporters in Seoul on Monday, just before his visit to Japan, that the U.S. is ready to discuss a permanent Japanese seat on the Security Council, whose five permanent seats are held by the major victorious powers of World War II—the U.S., Britain, France, China, and the Soviet Union.

Bush, however, added that revising the U.N. Charter, which sets the present composition of the council, would be difficult.

Japanese Foreign Ministry officials declined to say whether Japan intends to challenge the lack of procedure involved in Russia's de facto assumption of the Soviet seat.

North Korea

Daily Analyzes Bush Speech, Talks With No Tae-u

SK0901104892 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1015 GMT 9 Jan 92

["The United States Must Do Things Helpful to Peace and Reunification of Korea"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang January 9 (KCNA)—NODONG SINMUN today comments on U.S. President Bush's "talks" with No Tae-u and his "policy speech" at the South Korean "National Assembly" during his recent tour of South Korea.

Judging from what he said and did in South Korea, it is hard to find any change in the Korea policy of the United States, the news analyst says, and goes on:

When the North and the South of Korea have agreed to solve the question of peace and reunification of the country by the efforts of the nation itself and the U.S. approach to it has become an object of attention, Bush flew into South Korea and said and did things ignoring the changed reality of the Korean peninsula. This is very regrettable.

In his official statements in South Korea Bush "reconfirmed" the U.S. "security commitments" to South Korea and said it is a policy of the United States to honor the "commitments" in the future, too. And he blared that the North should "bear in mind" that "the U.S. Forces will continue to be present in South Korea" as long as South Korea wants this.

The U.S. military occupation of South Korea is the basic factor of the growing tensions on the Korean peninsula. It is because of this that our country has not yet been reunified and our nation is still undergoing misfortunes and sufferings caused by division.

It is very surprising that Bush who voiced welcome to the North-South agreement in which the two parts of Korea promised to jointly solve the questions of peace and reunification meddled in the Korean affairs, "reconfirming security commitments" and saying the U.S. Forces would be kept in South Korea.

In the past the United States said the U.S. Forces were present in South Korea as a "war deterrent" because of "threat from the North." Now that the North and the South have agreed to achieve reconciliation, not fighting each other, there is no ground for the United States to leave its forces in South Korea. The repeated vow of the U.S. President to fulfil "security commitments" and leave U.S. Forces in South Korea means that the United States will persistently follow the old policy of the Cold War era. His words and deeds are, in the final analysis, a challenge to the international trend toward detente and foreign troop pullout and as good as throwing a wet blanket over the atmosphere of nonaggression and reconciliation just created on the Korean peninsula.

Bush's utterances about the nuclear problem either cannot be regarded as one proceeding from a sincere stand toward ensuring peace on the Korean peninsula.

Bush who flew to South Korea when the North and the South of Korea had agreed to jointly work for the denuclearization of the country and publish "joint declaration on the denuclearization of the Korean peninsula" should have adopted a stand of respecting the North-South agreement.

But he uttered not a word about the presence or absence of nuclear arms in South Korea where more than 1,000 pieces of nuclear weapons were known to have been deployed. He instead urged us to accept a nuclear inspection at an early date, threateningly hinting that the "peace overture" of the United States is "backed" by their "military resolution." This shows that the United States has not yet renounced its policy based on the position of "strength," and it cannot be construed otherwise than a token of its intention to solve matters from this position.

It is inconceivable that we refrain from doing what we should do because of others' pressure or that we are forced to do what we must not do for the same reason.

Bush's remarks on the reunification question of Korea either cannot be regarded as reasonable.

The United States must do things helpful to the reunification of Korea because it is the very one that caused the division of Korea and has prolonged it for nearly half a century.

Yet, Bush said the United States supports only "peaceful reunification acceptable to the South Korean people." This means, in fact, encouraging the South Korean authorities to "unification through absorption" and inciting North-South confrontation.

From this fact one can derive no other judgement than that the United States is still failing to take a sincere attitude toward the reunification question of Korea and invariably pursuing a policy hostile to our republic and the "two Koreas" policy.

This policy of the United States is by no means beneficial to the United States itself, let alone to the cause of peace and reunification of Korea.

We cannot overlook the fact that Bush let loose outbursts interfering in our internal affairs with regard to the "human rights" problem.

As far as the human rights is concerned, it is not us, but the United States and South Korea under its patronage that offers a problem. It is an insincere behavior for Bush to take issue with us, while turning a blind eye to the grievous human rights situation in South Korea, and that means defending the suppression of human rights in South Korea.

The United States must feel due responsibility for peace on the Korean peninsula and take a step of withdrawing its forces from South Korea in keeping with the new changed circumstances.

It must stop inciting North-South confrontation and interfering in the reunification question and do things helpful to peace and reunification of Korea. And it must renounce its policy hostile to us and take a sincere stand toward improving relations with the DPRK.

U.S., ROK Military Exercises Reported

SK0901054592 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0443 GMT 9 Jan 92

[Text] Pyongyang January 9 (KCNA)—The U.S. Pacific Airforce and Navy commands on January 6 sent formations of nuclear-capable fighter-bombers and assault planes to the sky above Yoju and the Anmyon Islet for a joint aerial war exercise aimed at increasing the capacity of long-distance aerial nuclear strike in cooperation with fighter planes of the U.S. Seventh Airforce and the puppet airforce, according to military sources.

On the 7th, the U.S. imperialists let the E-3A AWACS plane based in Kadena, Okinawa of Japan, to command flying corps in the manoeuvres in the sky above Taejon, Chongju and Yechon areas, while committing aerial photographing and electronic espionage on targets in the strategical depths of the northern half of Korea in the sky above the area adjacent to the Military Demarcation Line [MDL].

The cases of aerial espionage committed by the U.S. imperialists in the first seven days this year numbered more than 30.

In separate action, armed bandits of the puppet army on January 6 fired more than 200 bullets from a 12.7 mm large-calibre machine gun to an area adjacent to the Demilitarized Zone along the MDL and on the same day a group of over 20 tanks of the puppet army swiftly moved to the bank of the river Nimjin adjacent to the MDL for a war game.

Dailies Condemn Japan Government for 'Intrigues'

SK0901052792 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0447 GMT 9 Jan 92

[Text] Pyongyang January 9 (KCNA)—Papers here today lash out at the Japanese Government authorities who are as ever resorting to persistent and heinous intrigues against the DPRK over the question of nuclear inspection of it even after an agreement was reached between the North and the South on the denuclearization of the Korean peninsula.

NODONG SINMUN comes out with a commentary entitled "Big Nuclear Threat of Japan Becomes Real" which reads in part:

The more volubly they talk about the nuclear inspection of us, the more glaringly their ambition for "nuclear armament" is revealed to the whole world.

When many countries of the world appreciate the "joint declaration on the denuclearization of the Korean peninsula" initialed by the North and the South of Korea, the Japanese Government authorities alone are still making quite a scene over our "nuclear threat," trying to put pressure on us over the nuclear inspection problem.

They say what Japan demands is that we "promptly accept nuclear inspection" and they would work for the "establishment of a special inspection system" aimed at a forcible nuclear inspection of us.

When a statement of the Foreign Ministry regarding the question of signing the nuclear safeguards accord was published on November 25 last year, they took a negative attitude toward it. When we clarified our stand through a statement of the Foreign Ministry spokesman on December 22 last year, they also stymied the efforts to solve the nuclear inspection problem.

Those who groundlessly take issue with and speak ill of others do so because they, without exception, seek a sinister purpose or have something on their conscience.

The Japanese Government authorities seek to promote their nuclear program and justify it on the pretext of our fictitious "nuclear development."

Nuclear threat is not created by us who have no nuclear arms and have neither intention nor capacity to make them, but it is created by Japan which is promoting the nuclear program, pursuing the line of "nuclear armament."

This is well illustrated by the fact that Japan is now purchasing quantities of plutonium.

According to data, Japan will be constantly possessed of nuclear raw materials capable of manufacturing more than 2,000 nuclear bombs from 1993.

It is clear why Japan is trying to possess a vast amount of plutonium.

It is widely known a fact that the Japanese Government authorities have inculcated the need for nuclear arming of Japan in the mind of its people, saying "Japan's nuclear arming shall come into reality due to North Korea's nuclear development or nuclear arming of the Korean peninsula as a whole."

The Japanese Government is trying hard for the dispatch of "Self Defense Forces" overseas also with a view to turning the country into a military power and finding justification for its possession of nuclear weapons as such.

Facts tell that grave nuclear threat comes from Japan against our country and other Asian countries.

It is only too foolish and childish if Japan thinks she can conceal this stark reality with her attempts to force a nuclear inspection on somebody.

The Japanese Government authorities must stop seeking an insidious purpose by poking its nose into other's business, trying to imitate a political power, still wallowing in recollection of its past as a colonial empire.

The Japanese Government authorities had better look straight at the situation and act with discretion.

MINJU CHOSON in a commentary headlined "Unsavory Acts" urges the Japanese Government authorities to give up their despicable attempts to attain their sinister political aim by taking advantage of the nuclear inspection problem.

If they persist in their unfriendly and hostile acts against us by fabricating things, they would be held wholly responsible for all the consequences arising therefrom, warns the daily.

Kim Yong-sun Receives Mongolian Envoy

SK0901054092 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0442 GMT 9 Jan 92

[Text] Pyongyang January 9 (KCNA)—Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea Kim Yong-sun Wednesday [8 January] met and conversed with Mongolian Ambassador to Korea Sh. Gongaadorj when the latter paid a courtesy call on him.

Kim Yong-nam Greets Chad's Foreign Minister

SK0901113392 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1037 GMT 9 Jan 92

[Text] Pyongyang January 9 (KCNA)—Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam sent a message of greetings to Mahamat Saleh Ahmat upon his appointment as foreign minister of Chad.

Expressing the belief that the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries would further strengthen and develop, the message sincerely wishes the Chadian foreign minister great success in his new duty.

Workers Party's People-Oriented Policy Lauded

SK0801144592 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 0600 GMT 4 Jan 92

[Unattributed talk: "Our Party Is an Invincible Party, Resolutely Rooted in the Hearts of All the People"]

[Text] Our party is an invincible party. Through practical struggles, it is resolutely rooted in the hearts of all the people, including workers, farmers, and intellectuals. Because our party excellently performs its duty as the great motherly party by assuming entire responsibility for the popular masses' fate, all of the people absolutely support and trust it. The more our party accelerates revolution and construction, the more our people's minds becomes strong in following the party.

The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il has indicated: The popular masses have absolutely supported and trusted our party. In addition, the party has constantly strengthened its commanding leadership. This is because it has excellently fulfilled its duty as the motherly party, responsible for the popular masses' fate.

There is no relation greater than that between a mother and a son. Because the mother, with her love, takes good care of her son, the son can follow and trust in her.

In the same way, relations between the party and the people can be more consolidated and strong when the party, as the mother of the popular masses, has valued the popular masses greatly and taken good care of them.

Our party is a chuche-type revolutionary one that views the popular masses-centered chuche idea as a leading ideology and that regards the fulfillment of the popular masses' independent cause as its objective for struggles.

Therefore, our party, regarding it as a firm principle to become a mother who responsibly pioneers the popular masses' destinies, is struggling to realize this.

Our party has not only regarded the popular masses as true masters of state and society but also provided them with a valuable political life. In addition, it has been leading them to glorifying their valuable political life, thus responsibly taking good care of their material and cultural life.

Above all, our party regards its activities to protect the people's interest as a supreme principle, thus thoroughly submitting everything to this.

Relations between the party and the popular masses can be built based on their faith in the party. In addition, the minds of the people who follow the party can come from the party's people-oriented policy and become strong.

Only when the party protects the people's interest and employs a policy that meets their demands can it be supported by the popular masses as well as build blooded relations with them.

In conformity with the intention and demands of the broad popular masses, our party has always expounded lines and policies. In addition, it has fulfilled them by inspiring the popular masses' creativity.

The working class party's activities to thoroughly protect and realize the people's interests can be carried out based on its responsibility to completely take care of the people's social, political, material, and cultural lives.

It is very important for social human beings to have a political life. Our party has provided all the people with a valuable political life, viewing it important, like a mother who devotes herself to taking care of her son. In addition, it has been leading the people to enjoying their political life endlessly and perfectly.

Along with this, our party is devoted to provide the people with a more abundant and civilized life, thus paying keen attention to their material and cultural lives.

State and society substantially provide our people with all kinds of necessities: clothes, food, and shelter. In addition, our people enjoy their happy lives in our country without knowing the word tax. This cannot be realized without our party's people-oriented policies and leadership.

Our party's devoted spirit in the slogan "Serve the people" and its people-oriented policies for the popular masses—in other words, our party's warm consideration and care given to each family and to individuals—let the people absolutely cherish their faith in the party. Thus, they have firmly linked the party and the popular masses as blood relations.

Our party is also vigorously pushing ahead with revolution and construction, trusting the people and moving the minds of the popular masses.

Revolution and construction are work for the popular masses and are done by the popular masses themselves. The popular masses have inexhaustible wisdom and strength. When the working class party regards the popular masses as masters of everything and as the strongest and trusts the strength of the people and depends on it, it can enjoy the masses' support and trust and can lead the revolution and construction.

In arousing the strength of the popular masses, inspiring a consciousness of ideology and moving the mind are the key factors. If the people's consciousness of ideology is inspired and their minds are moved, they can produce an enormous and unimaginable strength. In pushing ahead with the revolution and construction, our party has always given priority to political work and informed the people and made them aware of the party's intent using explanation and persuasion so that they can move themselves.

We serve the people. This is the slogan the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il has put forth to embody the party's leadership in proper combination with the revolutionary mass line. Our party sees to it that the functionaries thoroughly establish the revolutionary work method and ethos of faithfully serving the people with a correct position toward and view of the people under this slogan.

Our party sees to it that functionaries go among the masses, indoctrinating and mobilizing them, sharing joy and sorrow with them, learn from them, and cultivating their minds. Thanks to this party leadership, our functionaries share joy and sorrow with the people, aware that they are servants of the country and the people, regarding the demands and pain of the masses as their own and solving the daily problems of the people in a timely manner.

Because the revolutionary work method and people-oriented work ethos are established among the functionaries and because they faithfully work as those who serve the people, the entire party membership and the entire society are filled with the revolutionary spirit, all work is carried on with vitality, and the relations between the party and the masses have become more indestructible.

Our party looks to the distant future as well as today and conducts politics aimed at providing the people with a happier life. It is an important characteristic of our party's leadership to plan and implement all work of the revolution and construction from a long-range point of view so that it may last for 100 years or 10,000 years.

Our party sees to it that the communist policies are further expanded and developed for the greater happiness of the people and that each street is built so that it stays in good shape for centuries. At the same time, our party develops a grand plan aimed at providing the people with the most affluent and civilized life with a view to the future. Because of this, the people's century-old desire is coming true, and the great monumental creations are built in great numbers, adding luster to the era of the Workers Party.

How the party conducts politics with a view to the future is expressed by how it brings up the younger generation. The younger generation is the future of the revolution and the hope of the nation. Our party intensifies the organizational life and ideological indoctrination among the youth and juveniles to bring them up to be loyalists and dutiful children who will inherit the party and the revolution, providing the younger generation with the best educational conditions. Therefore, the youth and juveniles in our country are firmly prepared to be chuche-type revolutionaries with endless loyalty and duty to the party and the leader and to be the dependable heirs of the chuche revolutionary cause.

The reality proves that because our party implements the politics for the future, our people's future is very bright. Our party, which is firmly rooted in the people's minds, is invincible. When the party takes root firmly in the people's minds, it can have an indestructible might and can lead the revolution and construction along the ever-victorious road. This is a noble truth shown by our revolutionary practice.

The road traveled by our party and people has been indescribably arduous and rugged. However, because the party and the people have been in firm and indestructible unity, we have been able to brilliantly complete the social revolution at various stages and to carry out the historical task of socialist industrialization within a short time. Though the country is divided and the imperialists' antisocialist maneuvers have been stepped up more than ever, our people are firmly convinced of the justness of their cause and are waging a vigorous and continuous struggle along the single road of socialism with faith in sure victory. This is because our party is mighty and because our party and all the people are firmly united in mind and will. Shining will be victory and glory in the future of our party which has taken firm root in the people's mind.

Editorial Encourages 'Forward March' in 1992

SK0901010692 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 0010 GMT 4 Jan 92

[NODONG SINMUN 4 January editorial: "Let Us Vigorously Accelerate the Forward March in the New Year With High Spirits"]

[Text] In the promising new year, the first worthwhile forward march of 1992 has started. Currently in the new year, in all sectors and units of socialist building, including the leading sectors of the people's economy such as the power industry, coal industry, and railway transportation, new innovative results are being created. This is a clear expression of our party members' and working people's high loyalty and devoted struggle to vigorously accelerate the great socialist forward march with high faith in victory by accepting and embracing the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's New Year address with great happiness and emotion.

In his New Year address, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song gave a teaching on making this significant year the most brilliant victorious year in our fatherland's history by wholly mobilizing all the party, all the nation, and all the people to achieve new upsurges in socialist building.

The great leader's New Year address is an encouraging banner calling all people towards new heroic feats. The new year 1992 is a new significant year in the history of our people's struggle to victoriously advance the socialist cause and move toward the bright future by highly upholding the banner of the revolution.

If new upsurges are to be promoted in all fields of revolution and construction in the new year, we must, from the first step, move forward bravely with high spirits.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught in his New Year address: Today our people, who have been trained and have grown stronger in the severe trials, are entering the new battle in high spirits overflowing with faith.

Currently, our party is demanding that all the party members and working people highly uphold the great leader's New Year address and vigorously advance further to elucidate this significant year with high political and innovative results.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's New Year address clearly states the overall direction that we must follow in socialist building at this time. Here lies our party's revolutionary position and lofty intention of highly upholding the revolutionary banner of the chuche idea no matter what the hardships, vigorously carry out the three revolutions, and continue to victoriously advance the socialist cause.

To achieve further advances in socialist economic building by following the brilliant road as revealed in the great leader's New Year address, the independent national economic building line must be thoroughly adhered to so that the nation's economic might can be strengthened and the people's problem of food, clothes, and shelter be smoothly resolved in accordance with the socialist demand.

At this time, when the first battle of the new year has started, we are truly facing an enormous and heavy task and our struggle is becoming all the more worthwhile. Now is the time for all the functionaries and party members to vigorously advance with high spirits overflowing with faith and optimism.

No matter what the work, we can say that a good beginning has been half made. Therefore, the start must be good to open a bright future. The result of this year's worthwhile advance is greatly dependent upon what kind of attitude and spirit the functionaries and working people show in starting the struggle and moving forward.

As in the past, all the functionaries and working people must consistently move forward with the firm faith in victory to accelerate the great socialist forward march so that endless miracles and innovations can be created everywhere. What is most important here is for the functionaries and working people to struggle with high resolution and determination to brilliantly realize the party's intention of bringing about greater upsurges in this significant year's socialist building. A person who is amply prepared from the start with high resolution and determination can create miracles and innovations from the first step of the new year.

Our party unfolded the plan to bring about unprecedented innovations and upsurges in socialist building by vigorously carrying out the struggle once again with all the party's and all the people's high loyalty and revolutionary fervor.

The ideological determination and revolutionary fervor of all the people to uphold the party's intention is a fundamental element in creating miracles and feats in the first forward march of this year. With the spirit of absolute and unconditional high loyalty toward the party, the leader, and the policy-oriented task presented by the party, all the functionaries and working people must be mobilized ideologically in the struggle to accelerate the great socialist forward march. From the first battle, all their strength, wisdom, and fervor must be dedicated. Here lies the true road for our functionaries and party members to actively contribute to enhancing this significant year with brilliant victories.

Party organizations, upholding the party's slogan that all functionaries and working people should live and struggle heroically, should aggressively accelerate the new year's first march, with full faith and optimism. Thus the party organizations should fill all the battlefields with the spirit of continual innovation and advance in the building of socialism.

It is also important in advancing the new year's first step in high spirits for the functionaries to substantially organize the organizational guidance work. The organizational guidance work is the functionaries' essential revolutionary responsibility and one of the key chains to vigorously accelerating socialism's grand march. All the problems in energetically accelerating the grand march for the construction of socialism are eventually solved by the functionaries' organizational work.

The party organizations and functionaries at all levels should positively launch the organizational guidance work among the party members and functionaries to thoroughly implement the requirements stated in the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's New Year address, so that viability throughout the nation and innovations and miracles in all sectors and places in the building of socialism can be endlessly created.

The leading functionaries should study in depth and formulate specific ways to execute better this year's enormous combat tasks in their fields and spheres, as intended and required by the party. First of all, the functionaries should establish clearly the goal to fulfill the requirements specified in the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's New Year address. They should scrupulously plan the organizational work to implement it. To establish clearly the goal and to strive for resolute and determined implementation are the important requirements for ensuring the first start unfailingly by kicking off the goal-oriented combat.

This year the combat task for all sectors of the people's economy, including the mining industry, power industry, rail transport, etc., is colossal. Whenever this is the case, the clear goal, brave planning, and bold implementation are required. Thus all the party members and working people should realize their combat goal well, beginning the new year's first combat, and should unfailingly overfulfill it daily.

Recalling the fighting spirit and enthusiasm displayed during the Great Chollima upswing period following the party's requirements at the hardest time of post-war rehabilitation construction, the functionaries should lead and organize ably the popular masses in the new year's first combat. The functionaries should make well-organized plans to thoroughly implement the task specified in the New Year's address in line with the specific situation of their fields and units. In addition, they should undertake the organizational work in specific detail and should substantially launch the economic guidance and enterprise management as required by the Taean work system.

In particular, to accelerate the new year's advance in high spirits, the indomitable revolutionary spirit should be highly displayed. The great leader taught in his New Year's address: To unite more firmly and to fight with redoubled efforts no matter what the situation is difficult and complex and is our people's proud revolutionary character.

When all the people uphold the party's leadership and, in unison, launch the struggle and advance courageously, no fortress is impregnable. The party members and working people in all sectors and units should highly manifest the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and fortitude. With this spirit, they should manufacture what is nonexistent and seek out more of what is in short supply. They should seek out and mobilize all inner reserves. In this way, they should bring about boundless innovations and miracles in production and construction.

In all battlefields, the party members and working people should highly uphold the slogan "When the party is determined, we will do anything" and should launch the heroic struggle. Thus they should become glorious winners in building socialism.

In accelerating the new year's advance, beginning the first step in high spirits, it is important for the party organizations at all levels to heighten their combat role. The party organizations at all levels should substantially undertake the political work among the party members and working people to fulfill the requirements stated in the great leader's New Year address.

The party organizations should make all the party members and working people understand deeply that this year's New Year address of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song is a proud result of our people's worthwhile struggle and feat, our people who uphold highly the banner of the chuche idea and advance, closely rallied around the party and the leader with one mind. The New Year message opens the brilliant prospect of our revolution and is an encouraging banner leading all people to a new victory.

The party organizations should make the party members and working people put at the forefront of their first work the implementation of the New Year message to be firmly armed with the profound ideology and policy implied in the great leader's New Year message. On this basis, the party organizations should prepare well studies on the New Year address.

Studies on the great leader's New Year message should be conducted so that it is closely linked with the practical struggle. The tasks and policies implied in the New Year address are the behavioral guidelines that our functionaries and working people should embody in actual daily work.

The party organizations should lead the party members and working people to substantially conduct studies on the New Year message so that it is closely linked with the implementation of the revolutionary tasks. Thus, starting the new year's first combat, everyone should, with practical success, demonstrate fully loyalty and fulfill faithful duties to the party and the leader.

Daily Urges Adherence to Chuche-Oriented Stand

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[NODONG SINMUN 7 January special article: "Adhering to a Chuche-Oriented Stand Is a Fundamental Demand for Glorifying the Dignity of the Nation and People"]

[Text] To firmly defend and glorify the dignity of the nation and people is a matter of life and death that is associated with the destiny of the popular masses.

Nations and peoples with their dignity trampled underfoot are bound to suffer from subordination, submission, and tragic fate, while no one can provoke those with lofty dignity, they are capable of victoriously exploring their future based on their national pride and self-esteem.

It is because they value and boundlessly glorify their national dignity that our people are now firmly advancing along the road leading to socialism centered on the masses, a road of their own choice, without wavering under any stormy circumstances.

From early on, our party made it clear what must be done to glorify the dignity of the nation and people and then thoroughly embodied it in the whole course of carrying out the revolution and construction, thereby uplifting the dignity of our nation and people to the height it has today.

The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il has noted: As it has firmly adhered to the chuche-oriented stand in the revolution and construction, our party has been able to defend the national dignity and revolutionary principles and achieve the socialist cause without the slightest hitch.

There are many factors can help enhance the dignity of the nation and people. The size of the nation's territory, its history, and the level of economic and cultural development can be talked about when it comes to the dignity of the nation and people. True dignity of the people, however, is centrally expressed in the ideological and spiritual mettle of the nation and the noble nature of the national ideological and spiritual mettle is associated with the greatness of the guiding ideology.

Only the people who live and develop themselves based on a correct guiding ideology and on inexhaustible creativeness can be said to be a truly dignified people.

For a nation and people to bear and glorify such a lofty dignity, it is imperative that it firmly adhere to the chuche-oriented stand in the revolution and construction.

A chuche-oriented stand is an independent stand that calls on the popular masses to exercise their rights and fulfill their obligations in the revolution and construction as masters, as well as a creative stand that demands that they creatively resolve all problems relying on the popular masses and on the basis of the inexhaustible strength of the popular masses.

When the chuche-oriented stand is adhered to in the revolution and construction, the nation is able to successfully resolve all the questions in conformity with the specific conditions existing in their own country and to firmly defend and keep glorifying their chuche-oriented dignity under any stormy circumstances.

The chuche-oriented stand, above all, enables each nation and people to become the master of its own destiny. Most important in glorifying the dignity of the nation and people is to become the master of its own destiny.

A nation and people can never hope to lead a life in their own way when they entrust their destiny, not to mention dignity, to somebody else.

Only when a nation and people firmly defend their independent position as the indisputable master of their destiny can they possess true dignity.

The chuche-oriented stand enables each nation and people to exercise rights worthy of masters holding their own destiny in their hands and fulfilling their obligations.

To stand on the chuche-oriented stand and exercise one's own independent rights as one's own master means to resolve all the problems arising in strengthening and developing the nation and people based on one's own unique resolve and judgment, in conformity with one's own demand and in one's own interest, and to gain and defend one's own independent right through one's own struggle.

The chuche-oriented stand demands that a nation and people resolve national problems on their own, through the principle of self-reliance and arduous struggle.

Thus, the chuche-oriented stand enables each nation and people to firmly defend and glorify the dignity of the nation and people, with their destiny firmly held in their hands, as it provides the most correct answers to the fundamental problems arising in exploring the destiny of the nation and people.

The chuche-oriented stand also enables a nation and people to strengthen the might of the nation and people through their own strength and on the strength of their own struggle.

Essentially, the dignity of the nation and people is associated with the might of the nation and people. A people that is not mighty politically and economically is bound to look to other peoples and to depend on the strength of others. When this happens, it is bound to lose its own independence and dignity and will inevitably end up being submissive to others.

Without the powerful might of the chuche, it is impossible to think about independent national development or about dignity.

The chuche-oriented stand shows where the source of strength capable of defending and glorifying the dignity of the nation and people lies and in what way it can be made to use them.

There can be no nation or people without the popular masses. The ones directly responsible for achieving national wealth and development are none other than the popular masses and the creative strength of the masses is truly inexhaustible.

The chuche-oriented stand demands that a nation and people resolve all problems in a creative way based on the creative strength of the nation by actively giving play to the inexhaustible creative strength of the nation.

Since each nation and people has different thoughts and emotions, different degree of preparations, and different socioeconomic and material conditions, all of the problems arising in achieving national growth and development should be resolved in a way that is characteristic of the nation on the creative strength of the popular masses. Only then will it be possible to bring the nation to full flower and develop it in all areas—political, economic, and cultural—and glorify the nation and people without interruption, without national dignity and honor being hurt under any circumstances.

It is thanks to the fact that our people are living and struggling assuming the great chuche idea as their guiding ideology that our people, firmly adhering to the chuche-oriented stand, are glorifying the dignity of the nation and people without interruption.

The chuche idea established by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song is a great idea of independence that has elevated human dignity and values onto the highest stage.

The chuche idea has explained anew the philosophical principle that man is the master of everything and he alone decides everything based on the analysis of the characteristics of man, while establishing the chuche-oriented outlook and viewpoint that it approaches everything proceeding from the interest of man and approaches all manner of changes and development on the basis of human activity.

Thanks to the chuche idea the main force in charge of strengthening and developing the nation and the people was brought to light and the basic position and method, which we should maintain in realizing the independence of the nation and people and in glorifying their independent dignity, were clearly indicated.

The justness and importance of the chuche-oriented position in glorifying the nation's dignity were fully proven through the basic changes in our people's national position and situation.

By firmly adhering to a chuche-oriented position based on the great chuche idea, our people could demonstrate dignity as the proud, independent people who are advancing at the van of time and history, thus putting an end to the history of various sufferings and ordeals.

Social and historic conditions facing our country earnestly demanded that our people solve all problems based on our own independent faith and will according to practical situation of the nation. Our nation was an outdated colonial semi-feudalistic society and divided by interference of outside forces. Everything in our country was destroyed by the war. We had to build socialism under such difficult conditions.

Under these circumstances, our people had to pioneer the nation's destiny independently and in doing this, had no other choice but to adhere to a chuche-oriented position.

By firmly maintaining the chuche-oriented position, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song put forward unique theories on the anti-imperialist national liberation revolution, on the anti-feudalistic revolution for democracy and on the socialist revolution. He systematized these theories and comprehensively completed new theories on socialist and communist construction. He set forth a complete theory on the communist revolution which comprehensively systematized the theories on national liberation, class liberation and the emancipation of mankind, as well as on social reform, reform of man, and nature-remaking.

Because the unique revolutionary theories, strategy, and tactics advanced by the great leader illuminated the road along which the nation and the people should advance, our people could confidently pioneer the future of the nation by firmly grasping our destiny in our own hands.

It was not easy at all for a small nation to safeguard and glorify the dignity of the nation and people by firmly adhering to the chuche-oriented position. However, our people did not have any idea of achieving the nation's development and prosperity by relying on or depending on other people.

By cherishing the firm faith that the master of our destiny is ourselves and the strength of pioneering our destiny comes from ourselves, our people built a powerful independent, self-reliant socialist country with a self-defense capability on this land with our own strength by breaking through various trials in firm unity with the party and the leader. Thus, we opened a golden age for national prosperity and growth. This is the very pride of our people, and for this, our nation's dignity and honor are illuminated endlessly.

As was elucidated by the great leader in his New Year address this year, the struggle, which we carried out for a long time in the past by overcoming various difficulties and pains, was aimed at defending the dignity of men and achieving the independence of the nation and the people.

For our people, who are standing firm in the chuche-oriented position, it is inconceivable that because of some one else's pressure, we do not carry out the work, which we should do, and we carry out the work which we should not do.

We are maintaining a firm independent position in the struggle for national reunification and in the work of developing external relations.

Today our party is wisely leading the entire party and all of the people so that they firmly maintain the chuche-oriented position. The imperialists and reactionaries are viciously maneuvering to block the people who are struggling for national independence by upholding the banner of independence and to realize their domination and subjugation of the entire world. Thus, they are scheming to eradicate the cause of independence. This reality demands that we maintain the chuche-oriented position more thoroughly than ever before.

It is our people's iron-clad will to tenaciously defend the nation's independence and dignity by more firmly arming ourselves with the spirit that the Korean people are the best and by following the chuche-oriented road indicated by the party.

We are successfully carrying out the chuche socialist cause by upholding the slogan, "Let us live in our own way!" and by firmly maintaining the revolutionary principle. No one can spoil our people's dignity.

Cherishing National Dignity, Pride Stressed

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[NODONG SINMUN 8 January editorial: "Let Us Further Deeply Cherish Great National Dignity and Pride"]

[Text] All the party members and working people who are vigorously struggling to fulfill the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's New Year address are currently overflowing with high national dignity and pride. They are blazing with the sheer desire to make this meaningful year the most brilliant, victorious year in the history of our fatherland.

The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il has taught: Our people must deeply cherish in their minds the national dignity and pride of upholding the great leader. They are blazing with the warm intention to endlessly and highly uphold the respected and beloved leader with loyalty.

The most high and brilliant dignity and pride which our people possess are the dignity and pride of upholding the great leader. The high dignity and might of our fatherland and nation cannot be thought of without the greatness of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song who led the revolutionary struggle and construction work along the one road of victory over a long period of time which started from the beginning of the revolutionary road.

Because of the great leader, our people were able to display the honor of an independent people by firmly adhering to and pioneering their fate themselves, and our fatherland was changed into a socialist power possessed of self-dependence, self-support, and self-reliant defense.

There was no prosperous time as the era of the Workers Party when our nation, which has an everlasting history of five thousand years, upheld the great leader. Our people who are welcoming the meaningful year 1992, are currently remembering the glorious historical victory in which the revolution was carried out under the leadership of the great party and the leader, and are forecasting with firm conviction that the future will provide greater victories.

For the people to deeply cherish the dignity and pride of highly upholding the great leader makes it possible to strengthen the nation's might and becomes a mighty political and ideological strength for them to resolutely struggle to achieve victory in the revolutionary cause. This lofty ideological sentiment makes the people strengthen in all ways the single-hearted unity of the whole party centered on the great leader, and endlessly elucidates the invincible achievements realized by the party and the leader.

This year is truly a meaningful year in the history of our fatherland because we are welcoming the festive holiday. This year, our functionaries and working people are faced with a truly honorable and worthwhile task. To decorate 1992 as a magnificently brilliant year in the history of our fatherland by thoroughly fulfilling the great leader's New Year address, all the party members and working people must further deeply cherish national dignity and pride and elucidate them. What is most important here is to deeply cherish in their hearts the greatness of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

The dignity and pride in the leader is a lofty ideological sentiment which comes from cherishing by faith the leader's greatness. When the people deeply experience the greatness of the leader's ideology, leadership, and achievements which are responsible for the fate of the era and revolution and leads them to victory, they overflow with the endless dignity and pride of having been born into a great nation.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song is a great ideologist and theorist who created enormous changes in revolution and construction which was never seen before in history and a refined and mature politician. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song led the popular masses with intensified ideology, extraordinary leadership, and lofty virtue which were never possessed by anyone before, thus making historical contributions to the Korean revolution and the cause of human liberation.

Due to the immortal chuche idea created by the great leader the truth of national liberation, class liberation, and human liberation was revealed, an ideological and theoretical weapon which must be firmly adhered to in realizing the independent cause by the popular masses was provided, and due to the wise leadership of the leader our people overcame wretched storms and trials and vigorously moved only toward the road of victory.

The achievements established by the respected and beloved leader are everlasting assets which guarantee victory in the revolution and endless prosperity in the fatherland and nation. The high dignity and honor possessed by our people is based on the absolute leadership power possessed by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song who is endlessly respected and admired by revolutionary people the world over.

During the past our people were robbed of their own names and treated with all kinds of contempt. Now since they are upholding the great leader they have advanced into the international arena honorably and are elucidating national dignity.

All the party members and working people must take the attitude that the nation which highly upholds the great leader is number one as firm faith. To deeply cherish national dignity and pride, they must be well aware of the great changes which are taking place in our nation's position and situation and the endless happiness they are enjoying under the leadership of the great leader.

Today's era which is being led by the great leader and our party is being elucidated as an era of great national prosperity. Our people's great pride and happiness is to live and carry out the revolution in this worthwhile era.

During the past the fate of our nation was in a critical situation under colonial slavery. However, since our nation came to uphold the great leader it was ultimately possible to walk along the road of national restoration, put an end to all kinds of historic sufferings, and change into an independent nation. Now no one can recklessly harass or neglect our nation.

The fundamental change that occurred in our nation's position and situation is a great benevolence entrusted to our people by the respected and beloved leader. All the party members and working people must be well aware of how the position of our fatherland and nation was highly enhanced as today and how their fate and future was pioneered. Also, they must not forget even for a moment the great benevolence and consideration of the party and the leader and must repay the party and the leader with loyalty.

Deeply studying the respected and beloved leader's revolutionary history is an important demand in cherishing high national dignity and pride. The revolutionary history of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, who from the early days advanced along the revolutionary road and fought his way through the course of an era and history, is the most glorious and brilliant history, and here in lies the leader's leadership achievements, endless devotion to the revolutionary cause, broad-mindedness and tolerance of leading along the one road of the revolution by embracing many people into his bosom, and the warm love towards the people and an endlessly modest people-oriented nature.

The revolutionary history of the great leader is an encyclopedic revolutionary textbook which wholly shows his extraordinary wisdom, excellent leadership, lofty virtue, and struggle goals. We must arm ourselves with the revolutionary history of the great leader so that we can deeply cherish the endless pride and happiness of being a revolutionary warrior of the leader and have the firm faith that there is victory and glory in the road of upholding with loyalty the leader's leadership.

All the party members and working people must strengthen the study of the great leader's glorious and brilliant revolutionary history so that they can have a good knowledge of the lofty trait of the leader as a great ideologist and theorist, extraordinary politician, excellent military strategist, and affectionate father of the people and of the immortal achievements established by the leader before our nation and man. Also, they must deeply cherish the pride of receiving the leadership of the great party which endlessly and brilliantly follows the respected and beloved leader's immortal revolutionary history.

The high national dignity and pride of upholding the great leader must also be elucidated in the practical struggle to highly uphold the party's cause. Our party's cause is a chuche cause to completely realize the independence of the popular masses under the banner of the great chuche idea.

The chuche revolutionary cause under the wise leadership of the party and the leader truly traveled a long road and its invincibility was wholly proven through practice. All the party members and working people must further deeply cherish the conviction of sure victory in the chuche cause led by our party, and must be endlessly loyal to the leadership of the party and the leader anytime and anywhere.

Today, the imperialists' antisocialist maneuvers are being all the more aggravated. Therefore, being loyal to the party's cause must be highly manifested in highly upholding the banner of the chuche idea and wholly displaying the superiority of socialism of our own style centered on the popular masses.

We must firmly unite as one around the party and the leader and resolutely smash the antirevolutionary offensive of all kinds of enemies into a revolutionary offensive. By so doing, the socialist fatherland obtained by blood along the revolutionary road led by the great leader must be firmly safeguarded. We are possessed with the might of the single-hearted unity of the leader, the party, and the masses and an infinite potential for a self-dependent economy.

All the party members and working people must make strenuous efforts in a revolutionary way with firm confidence so that the chuche socialist cause can be completed to the end. The great chuche idea and the party line and policy which are its embodiment are a single guiding principle in implementing the socialist cause.

When one moves along the road as taught by the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, there lies a decisive guarantee in achieving the nation's infinite prosperity and firmly defending the Korean people's independent position. All the party members and working people must become an ardent advocator and thorough implementer of our party's policy and a resolute defender of the socialist cause.

The task put forth by the great leader in his New Year address is a firm guiding principle which our party members and working people must implement this year. The functionaries, party members, and working people of all sectors of the people's economy including the power industry, coal industry, and railway transportation must thoroughly implement the task put forth in the New Year address so that the nation's political and economic might can be firmly consolidated, endlessly enhance the honor of the chuche Korea, and achieve complete victory in socialism and hasten the cause of the reunification of the fatherland.

KCNA Reviews Pyongyang Press for 9 Jan

SK0901055292 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0458 GMT 9 Jan 92

[Press review]

[Text] Pyongyang January 9 (KCNA)—Papers here today carry messages of greetings to Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee [C.C.] of the Workers' Party of Korea [WPK] and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, from foreign party and state leaders on the New Year.

The great leader President Kim Il-song's New Year address was reported by foreign media, say papers.

Papers carry a statement issued by Won Tong-ku, chairman of the C.C., the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea, in support of the national reunification policy put forward by President Kim Il-song in his New Year address and accounts of innovations effected by working people throughout the country in production and construction in hearty response to his New Year address.

Papers print messages of greetings from foreign party and state leaders to the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il upon his election as supreme commander of the Korean People's Army, and accounts of meetings held in Denmark and Mozambique to hail this. Foreign media reported about his election, says the press.

Given in NODONG SINMUN is a message of greetings to Comrade Kim Chong-il from chairman of new socialist party of Romania Victor Voichita [name as received] on the New Year.

It also carries a message to the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea from Ambroise Edouard Noumazalay, general secretary of the C.C., Congolese party of labour, congratulating Comrade Kim Chong-il on his election as supreme commander of the Korean People's Army.

A message of greetings to the WPK Central Committee from secretary general of the Communist Party of Venezuela Trino Melean the New Year is seen in the paper.

The daily explains in a by-lined article about the Korean people's unquestioned confidence in the prospect of socialism.

Under the headline "South Korean Authorities Must Stop 'Team Spirit' Joint Military Exercises for Good and All" papers report a statement published by the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland Wednesday in connection with the joint decision of South Korea and the United States to cease the "Team Spirit" this year.

According to the press, the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets committed war games and aerial espionages against the North.

Commenting on Bush's trip to South Korea, NODONG SINMUN demands that the United States stop inciting confrontation between the North and the South and meddling in the reunification affairs and do things helpful to peace and reunification of Korea.

The paper in an article says that the way for the No Tae-u "regime" to clear itself of its treacherous crimes is to join the people in the enormous trend toward anti-U.S.

Independence and reunification, reunification through alliance with communism and the North.

South Korean news of the press includes a report about the growing disputes within the "Democratic Liberal Party" over the "presidential candidacy".

According to NODONG SINMUN, the statement of the DPRK Foreign Ministry spokesman on the nuclear inspection was reported by foreign media and the agreement between the North and the South on the draft "joint declaration on the denuclearisation of the Korean peninsula" was hailed abroad.

Papers run commentaries denouncing the Japanese Government authorities for persistently and heinously intriguing against the DPRK over the nuclear inspection problem.

Included in the international news of NODONG SINMUN are reports that the Pakistani prime minister outlined major tasks facing the agricultural domain, the Malawi Government rejected "multi-party system", Vietnam refuted the claim that U.S. POWS remain in the country, different countries expressed concern over the nuclear weapons distributed in the countries of the Commonwealth of Independent States and the Organisation of African Unity condemned Israel's decision to expel some Palestinians.

The paper reports about the building of a new life in India, Egypt, Mexico, Algeria, Kenya, Morocco, Maldives and Zimbabwe.

South Korea

No Tae-u Sends Get-Well Message to Bush

SK0901034992 Seoul YONHAP in English 0258 GMT 9 Jan 92

[Text] Seoul, Jan. 9 (YONHAP)—President No Tae-u, alarmed by U.S. President George Bush's collapse at a state dinner in Tokyo on Wednesday [8 January] evening, sent him a cable wishing for his early recovery, a presidential spokesman said Thursday.

No said he hoped Bush would be restored to health soon and make his Japanese trip a success before returning home, the spokesman said.

No and Bush met for summit talks in Seoul on Monday.

Editorials Note Reactions to ROK-U.S. Summit

'True Partnership' Foreseen

SK0901000092 Seoul KYONGHYANG SINMUN in Korean 7 Jan 92 p 3

[Editorial: "What Did the ROK-U.S. Summit Talks Leave Behind?"]

[Text] Despite the end of the cold war system and the transformed Northeast Asian situation, the United States and the ROK reaffirmed an unchanged principle in their basic cooperative relations. In particular, as far as the Korean peninsula's security and reunification are concerned, the two countries' presidents affirmed a firmer cooperative system. In his speech before the National Assembly, President Bush stressed that the economic and security relations between both countries are a mainstay of peace in East Asia. In his press statement, he reaffirmed the United States' commitment to Korea's security by saying: "Let there be no misunderstanding." Thus he nailed it down so that North Korea would not misunderstand.

In addition, it is very significant to declare that the ROK will play a leading role in deterring the North's development of nuclear weapons and in improving South-North relations and that the United States fully supports this. It is to be interpreted as confirmation of a principle that the parties concerned will resolve the reunification issue that President Bush stressed the United States is not about to circumvent the ROK in order to accomodate Kim Il-song.

By revealing that the withdrawal of the U.S. forces in South Korea and the suspension of the Team Spirit joint military exercises, which North Korea sets as conditions for improving relations with the South, depend on the North's sincerity and attitude toward nuclear inspection, the United States made it clear that the United States will use the North's response as a means to improve relations with the North.

In contrast to reaffirming the United States' commitment to Korea's security, the United States is not likely to alleviate its trade pressures against the ROK.

As for market opening in the agricultural sector, President No explained to the United States that because of our particular situation, it will be exceedingly difficult to fully open our market. The United States requested the ROK's cooperation in settling the Uruguay Round of free trade talks. It was learned that during the summit talks, the two presidents did not mention the rice issue. But it was agreed that the ROK-U.S. Economic Council would be formed. Eventually this organization will be surely used as a means of pressure to guarantee U.S. business firms' activities in the ROK and to maximize their interests.

President Bush's visits to Asia, including to the ROK, aim at trade diplomacy. It is true that the political pressures on him in the United States are growing fiercer.

It is clear that the United States' external deficit is mostly attributable to Japan's excessive trade surplus. Compared with this, the ROK trade deficit is recorded as more than $10 billion annually. Its trade with the United States began to record deficits.

If this is the case, it will be reasonable for the United States and the ROK to act in concert against Japan instead of demanding the ROK's market opening. Nevertheless, if the United States further strengthens trade pressures on the ROK, it may be greatly detrimental to the friendly relations between two countries. It will also irritate our people's sentiment.

Like the United States, the ROK is also pursuing the principle and ideal of free trade. Whereas the United States, because of its domestic situation, presses hard for market opening in the agricultural sector, our country, which has a very weak agricultural structure, is not in a position to accommodate it right away.

Our frank advice to the United States, which has a greater interest in trade than in security, is that the relations between the two countries should be redefined as those of a true partnership. To this end, the two countries should mutually understand and respect each other's position. To prepare ourselves for the post-reunification of the Korean peninsula, it is the right time for both countries to create the relations of confidence and a mutual supplement.

Termed 'Dramatic Turning Point'

SK0901095892 Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean 7 Jan 92 p 3

[Editorial: "National Interests We Should Seek in the ROK-U.S Partnership"]

[Text] U.S. President Bush's visit to the ROK was necessary in terms of the U.S. global strategy and President Bush's political purposes. Nevertheless, the visit was also significant for us, for it was politically symbolic in its timing, as well as its superficial and ceremonial reaffirmation of the partnership between the two countries.

President Bush's visit to the ROK occurred while the situation on the Korean peninsula is at a dramatic turning point. Consequently, a grave change is anticipated on the peninsula in two to three years. Therefore, it was an opportune and significant opportunity for the two heads of state to exchange their views on the U.S. role on the Korean peninsula and cooperation between the two countries.

The outcome of the summit talks between the two heads of state was revealed to be generally satisfactory. In other words, during the talks the two heads of state reaffirmed the partnership between the two countries not only in security and diplomacy, but also economically, and that the United States promised to actively support our stance in North-South dialogue. At a glance, the outcome of the summit talks is extremely principled and diplomatic. We cannot find any new content and policy to suggest any change in the two countries' existing relations, however.

Nevertheless, we highly assess the ROK-U.S. summit talks this time as significant. It is because the two heads of state established a foundation for long- and middle-range cooperation between the two countries and reaffirmed these relations in the talks.

Of course, we were concerned about many problems before the summit talks were held. That is, before the talks people speculated that differences in views between the two countries on the trade issue would arise at the talks, that the United States would impose stronger pressure on the ROK to open markets with President Bush's visit as an occasion, and that the United States would reveal unpleasant views on the ongoing progress in North-South relations. There were no differences in view between the two heads of state on these issues, however. On the trade issue in particular the two heads of state merely repeated their existing position.

The trade issue, including opening of markets for agricultural products, is not an issue between only the ROK and the United States. It is an issue to be settled through multilateral negotiations, such as the Uruguay Round. It is therefore natural that the trade issue was not discussed at the current summit talks.

Accordingly, what draws our special attention in the outcome of the current summit talks is that the two heads of state exchanged views on the rapidly changing Korean situation and on maintaining peace and regional economic cooperation in Northeast Asia and reaffirmed their mutual cooperation to achieve this.

In particular, the fact that the U.S. President visited our country and expressed full support for our government's policy toward North Korea at a time when the "agreement of reconciliation, nonaggression, and exchange and cooperation" between North and South Korea has been signed and the joint declaration of the denuclearization of the Korean peninsula has been adopted and announced, deserves our high assessment. In fact, the presence of the United States in Korea has been the important factor in the security of this region and in the relations between North and South Korea.

A principled and fundamental frame has been completely established in the relations between North and South Korea. Taking into consideration the possibility that many complicated problems will arise in the course of implementing this principle, however, the United States' reaffirmation of its support for our stance in North-South relations is indeed significant.

Further deepening the foundation for consultation between the ROK and the United States within the framework of their relations of partnership is desirable even in settling the issue of relations between North and South Korea. The announcement after the summit talks of the decision to suspend this year's Team Spirit exercise is also a good example of and confirms the traditional cooperative relations between our country and the United States.

These cooperative relations between the two countries accord with their national interests.

It is clear that the purpose of President Bush's visit to the ROK this time, as well as the U.S. policy toward the Korean peninsula, is part of the U.S. global strategy and policy, however, which seek its own national interests. Nevertheless, the two countries should try to prevent their relations from becoming unilateral and seeking only one side's interests.

Inter-Korean Subcommittees To Be Formed in Feb

SK0901105692 Seoul YONHAP in English 1017 GMT 9 Jan 92

[Text] Seoul, Jan. 9 (OANA-YONHAP)—South and North Korea have agreed in principle to inaugurate three subcommittees on political affairs, military affairs, and exchanges and cooperation simultaneously with the effectuation on Feb. 19 of the inter-Korean agreement on reconciliation, nonaggression, exchanges and cooperation, Yim Tong-won, vice unification minister said Thursday.

Originally, the subcommittees were supposed to be formed within one month of effectuating the agreement, which was signed by prime ministers of the two sides in Seoul Dec. 13.

"It will be possible to set the subcommittees in motion simultaneously with the effectuation of the agreement if the establishment and plans for their operation are decided at a Panmunjom working-level contact to be held at the end of this month," Yim said.

If the subcommittees are activated on Feb. 19, the Panmunjom liaison office, joint military committee and joint economic exchanges and cooperation committee, which are supposed to be formed within three months after the accord takes effect, are also likely to be organized earlier than expected, he said.

The South-North Korean joint nuclear control committee, a body to implement the inter-Korean denuclearization agreement, might be formed at the same time when the joint declaration on nuclear-free Korea takes effect on Feb. 19, Yim said.

"North Korea is longing for exchanges and cooperation with South Korea in the economic field so that we expect to see tangible results from such inter-Korean projects as direct trade, stoppage of mutual vilification, and reunions and visits between dispersed family members after the agreement is put into force," Yim added.

Meteorological Data Exchange With North Promoted

SK0901023792 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 9 Jan 92 p 3

[Text] The Korea Meteorological Administration (KMA) is promoting exchanges of meteorological data with North Korea.

Pak Yong-tae, KMA administrator, revealed yesterday that the weather office is mapping out concrete plans for the establishment of a meteorological data communication network and exchanges of weather observations, forecasts and satellite photos.

Pak said the meteorological data exchanges are planned in accordance with a clause in the South-North Korean Agreement last December calling for inter-Korean scientific and technological exchanges.

He predicted that the meteorological data exchanges would materialize within the first half of the year.

Reports on PRC Fishing Vessel Violations

ROK To 'Get Tough'

SK0901050792 Seoul YONHAP in English 0447 GMT 9 Jan 92

[Text] Seoul, Jan. 9 (YONHAP)—South Korea will get tough with Chinese fishing vessels violating its territorial waters and has notified China twice of its intention, Foreign Minister Yi Sang-ok told a cabinet meeting Thursday.

"We have notified China twice through diplomatic channels that we will sternly and legally deal with any such violations in the future," Yi told the meeting, presided over by Prime Minister Chong Won-sik.

Fishermen and officials of Cheju Island said Monday [6 January] that over 150 Chinese trawlers were fishing in Korea's territorial waters.

Also spotted was a flotilla of 104 Chinese ships catching filefish in international waters 25 miles northwest of Mosulpo port, whose fish and marine resources are under the protection of the Korea Office of Fisheries Administration, Sunday [5 January].

Chinese fishing vessels violated Korean territorial waters on Dec. 13 and were driven away by the Korean maritime police, but on Dec. 17 more than 300 Chinese boats again appeared in waters north of Cheju Island and local fishermen lodged strong protests with the maritime police.

Justice Minister Kim Ki-chun told the cabinet that the Chinese vessels' violation of the territorial waters was a criminal act as well as an infringement on Korean sovereignty.

"Under the current territorial waters law, up to five years' imprisonment or 20 million won in fines can be levied on foreign violators of our territorial waters. The law also stipulates confiscation of the vessels, equipment and catches," he said.

From 1947 to normalization of relations between South Korea and Japan in 1965, more than 300 Japanese ships with over 3,600 people were captured for violating the Korean territorial waters, the minister said.

Violators Withdraw

SK0901132192 Seoul YONHAP in English 1310 GMT 9 Jan 92

[Text] Pusan, South Korea, Jan. 9 (OANA-YONHAP)—Two Chinese vessels which engaged in fishing near the Korean territorial waters off the east coast retreated Thursday at the request of the Pusan maritime police, the police said.

The police said that two Chinese 150-ton class vessels appeared near the Korean waters 28.44 kilometers off Kori, South Kyongsang Province, at 8 a.m. Thursday and kept fishing for nine hours.

These ships are regarded as part of Chinese vessels which violated the waters in the joint Korea-Japan fishing control area near Cheju Island recently, the police said.

Agriculture Minister: Dunkel Plan 'Unacceptable'

SK0901015592 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 9 Jan 92 p 6

[Text] Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Cho Kyong-sik said yesterday Korea cannot accept the compromise plan formulated by GATT Director-General Arthur Dunkel for an accord at the Uruguay Round of multilateral trade talks.

He told the meeting of a special committee studying ways to cope with the wider market opening of agro-fishery products that domestic support and preferential treatment to developing countries are contained in the Dunkel plan as Korea requested.

Minister Cho, however, called Dunkel's plan on agriculture unacceptable, saying that the document is unbalanced since the tariffication-without-exception formula has not been dropped in spite of opposition from Korea and other agriculture importing countries and cuts in export subsidies, a target of criticism for distorting agricultural trade, are eased considerably, also.

The minister made it clear that the government would propose a change in the compromise plan when the Trade Negotiating Committee of the GATT is convened Jan. 13.

He appealed for joint efforts by farmers, fishermen, academics, consumers and the news media to push projects for restructuring the agro-fishery industry in preparation for wider market opening for agricultural products following the conclusion of the Urguay Round.

The ministry said 43 agricultural and fisheries products will be allowed to be imported this year as part of Korea's plan to liberalize agro-fisheries products, including deer, molasses and frozen fruits.

Korea has already notified the GATT of its intention to allow the importation of these items in the wake of its "graduation" from the balance of payments clause of the GATT.

Ministry officials said importers will be required to show documents indicating place of origin when they bring in 73 agricultural products starting April 1 as part of efforts to prevent the transaction of illegally imported items.

The 73 products will bring to 85 the number of agricultural items required to reveal the place of origin, ministry officials said.

Korea imported agricultural, forestry and fisheries products worth $5,733 million last year, up 23.3 percent over a year earlier.

The nation exported $2,391 million worth of items in 1991, a 1.9 percent rise over 1990, according to official figures released by the ministry.

Livestock Cooperatives' Position on Uruguay Round

SK0901020192 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 9 Jan 92 p 4

[Text] We, the representatives of the Korean Livestock Cooperatives, hereby make it clear that we are in a position to negate the final package draft submitted at the Uruguay Round trade negotiations in Geneva on December 21, 1991, which we are surprised and disappointed with.

We regret the fact that the agricultural products sector of the Uruguay Round talks has been negotiated by a few advanced countries in accordance with their views only, disregarding the situation in the developing countries or farm product-importing nations completely for the past five years since 1986.

In particular, the advanced countries have already given enormous financial support to their own farmers to strengthen and secure their competitive power through their protectionist devices, and now they insist in the final package draft of the Uruguay Round negotiations that the less advanced nations should start competing with them under the same conditions, which we can only regard as unfair unilateral pressure on us.

Accordingly, we hereby declare once again that we can not accept the final package draft of the Uruguay Round negotiations on free trade unless we achieve our resolution as follows:

Firstly, "the tariffication without exception" and "the minimum opening of farm markets" can not be an object of negotiations. The major farm products including rice and beef should be excluded from tariffication as NTC [non trade concern] items, and the minimum opening of the other tariffication items should not be allowed at present.

Secondly, the range or scope of allowable subsidies should be extended. The advanced-farming nations have already carried out enormous financial support and protectionist policies to shelter their own farm industry. Accordingly the agricultural and livestock industry in Korea should be given time enough to be supported financially and restructured until they reach the same level as that of the advanced countries.

Unless our request above should be satisfactorily met, it is of our opinion that the Korea Government should not conclude any agreement at the Uruguay Round table, and we would like to urge our government to carry out the following which are indispensable to a strong foundation for the domestic livestock industry.

Firstly, the government should make clear its intention to protect and nurture the domestic livestock industry.

Secondly, the government should present a firm policy on self-sufficiency of the livestock industry and stop its indiscriminate importing policy right now.

Thirdly, the government should implement financial support to improve the logistics structure for the livestock industry.

Fourthly, the government should legislate and enact an act to stabilize livestock product prices as soon as possible.

The above declaration is made and signed by [signed] The representatives of Livestock Cooperatives in Korea.

Groups Protest Japanese Prime Minister's Visit

SK0901072092 Seoul YONHAP in English 0629 GMT 9 Jan 92

[Text] Seoul, Jan. 9 (YONHAP)—Anticipating the planned visit to Seoul by Japanese Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa on Jan. 16, victims of Japanese colonialists are staging demonstrations, demanding compensation for their suffering during the Second World War.

Three groups, representing victims of the war held a press conference Thursday to demand that Japan pay compensation for them. They are the Association of the Bereaved Families of the Victims of the Second World War, the Council for the Separated Families in China and the Soviet Union and the Association for the Victims of Atomic Bombs.

In a statement, they pointed out that Miyazawa was one of the important members of the Japanese military at the time when the Korean people were forced to suffer the consequences of the war caused by Japanese expansionism.

The groups then demanded, among other things, that Japan formally apologize for its action, disclose the list of the names of the victims and plans for finding and sending back the remains of the victims and payments for the forced labor of the Korean workers.

The groups handed their statement to the Japanese Embassy and the Foreign Ministry and said they will stage a protest sit-in in front of the Japanese Embassy from 11 A.M. to 6 P.M. Friday [10 January]. If their demands are not met, they said, they will continue their sit-in strikes from Jan. 13 through Jan. 18.

On Wednesday [8 January], 30 members of a women's group for Korean sex slaves of Japanese soldiers during the war held demonstration at the Japanese Embassy demanding Japan admit the forced recruitment of the so-called comfort ladies from Korea and pay compensation for them.

Japanese Decry Negative Images

SK0901020892 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 9 Jan 92 p 3

[Text] Japanese lawmakers have asked for removal from Independence Hall of wax dolls depicting the brutalities perpetrated by the Japanese during their colonial rule of Korea before Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa's official visit here scheduled for next Thursday.

A government source said the Japanese members of the Korea-Japan Parliamentarians' League, including Dietman Shinya Totska, recently made the call for dismantling of the dolls through the private Korea-Japan Cultural Exchange Fund.

The Japanese parliamentarians, according to the source, requested the removal of the dolls to the extent that Korea and Japan have liquidated the unfortunated past between the two neighboring countries.

The source made the point that the request was informal largely because it was made by the lawmakers.

But he accented the government would take particular notice of the parliamentarians' move since the Japanese Government was quite likely to make an official call for removal of the dolls.

The source also said it understood that the Japanese legislators might have asked for the dismantling of the dolls to help neutralize feelings about the disputed issue of Korean comfort girls conscripted during the Pacific war.

The government is in no position to have Independence Hall remove the dolls, he added, even if Tokyo makes a formal call.

Qatar, Kuwait To Open Embassies in Seoul

SK0801021092 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 8 Jan 92 p 2

[Text] Qatar, a Gulf state, will open a resident embassy in Seoul next month with Nasir Bin-Hamad Bin-Mubarak Al-Khalifah as ambassador, the Foreign Ministry said yesterday.

Kuwait, another Gulf state, has also notified Seoul that it would open an embassy in Seoul soon, according to an official.

Nasir, a former counselor at the Embassy of Qatar in Washington and a minister at the Foreign Ministry, was formally appointed the first Qatari ambassador to Korea at the end of last year and is expected to arrive in Seoul next month, the ministry said.

The 40-year-old ambassador spent most of his 14-year career as a diplomat in the United States. He studied political science and international relations at John's Hopkins University.

Qatar will be the fourth Gulf state to have a resident embassy in Seoul, following Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates and Oman.

Soviet Passports Considered 'Temporarily' Russian

SK0801041592 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 8 Jan 92 p 2

[Text] All the former Soviet citizens in Korea, regardless of their native republics, are temporarily treated as Russian citizens, the Foreign Ministry said yesterday. The ships and aircraft carrying the Soviet flag are treated the same, it said.

Passports and other documents for identification issued by the dissolved Soviet Union are still valid in Korea until the countries affiliated with the new Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) adopt new regulations, the ministry said.

A ministry official said these measures have been taken at the request of the Russian Embassy in Seoul.

The Russian Foreign Ministry Friday also formally asked all the foreign embassies in Moscow to recognize the former Soviet diplomatic missions in each country as the Russian missions, said.

Trade Ministry Plans for Small, Medium Companies

SK0901064892 Seoul YONHAP in English 0551 GMT 9 Jan 92

[Text] Seoul, Jan. 9 (YONHAP)—The nation's small- and medium-sized companies would account for more than half of the total exports and in terms of value added by 1996, the Ministry of Trade and Industry said Thursday.

According a Ministry plan for smaller companies in the country's seventh five-year socio-economic development plan, small- and medium-sized companies' share of exports would increase to 51.4 percent of the total in 1996, up from 46.1 percent in 1991, and their share of total value added would rise to 51.2 percent in 1991, up from 45.8 percent in 1991.

In order to help smaller companies grow up to that level, the Ministry said it plans to carry out measures designed to encourage closer cooperation between smaller companies and larger enterprises and provide government assistance for the resolution of managerial difficulties.

The government plans to extend parts of its technological development fund to meet about 30 percent of money needed by the smaller companies for the structural readjustments, the Ministry said. It will also raise the ratio of their investment in technological development to total sales to 1 percent in 1996 from 0.2 percent in 1989.

In addition, the Ministry will encourage some 1,500 smaller companies to install automatic production facilities and select 200 companies from among the firms investing more than 5 percent of their total sales in technological development to provide them with an intensive technological guidance.

The government will also help start more than 5,000 smaller technology-intensive companies every year, the Ministry said.

Steel Firms Urged To Balance Exports, Imports

SK0801061192 Seoul YONHAP in English 0547 GMT 8 Jan 92

[Text] Seoul, Jan. 8 (YONHAP)—Minister of Trade and Industry Han Pong-su urged steel manufacturers Wednesday to try and balance exports and imports of steel products this year.

In a meeting with local steelmakers, Han noted that last year's trade of steel products registered a deficit for the first time in 12 years, mainly because of a construction boom.

Exports of steel products increased 8.6 percent to 4.6 billion U.S. dollars in 1991 while imports rose a whopping 34.3 percent from the previous year to 5.49 billion dollars, leaving a deficit of 893 million dollars.

The minister urged the steelmakers to boost their exports to 5.1 billion dollars and hold imports at the same level this year. Han also urged them to introduce technological innovations to their mills.

The steelmakers in turn asked the government to support their efforts to prevent environmental pollution and to give financial assistance for investment in plants and equipment.

Environment Ministry Supports UNCED Policy

SK0901021992 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 9 Jan 92 p 3

[Text] South Korea is fully aware of the desperate need to pursue sustainable development and has eagerly been playing a responsible role in efforts to preserve the environment, the Environment Ministry said.

In a recent report to the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED), the ministry said the government policy has been aided by the recognition of the Korean people that economic growth should not be allowed to cause environmental damage.

It said considerable efforts are concentrated in maximizing resources and reducing the production of waste, as well as effectively increasing the volume of recyclable materials.

The full utilization of market mechanisms, such as the principle of marking polluters pay for environmental damage, are in place to reflect environmental costs in consumer and industrial prices, the report revealed.

In the preliminary report to the UNCED, which is scheduled to open its session in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil in June, the ministry emphasized that South Korea has also been making significant investment in research and development programs on environmental management technologies.

Noting that small- and medium-size companies are unable to finance and operate efficient waste treatment facilities, the report said support is being provided to them in terms of allocating low interest loans and offering expert advice on pollution prevention.

In the area of legislation, the ministry explained that a series of revisions have been made to existing laws to endure that further aggravation to current environmental conditions is minimized.

In June 1990, the National Assembly approved some completely new environmental statues which replaced the Environmental Preservation Act.

These were the Basic Environmental Policy Act, the Air Environment Preservation Act, the Water Environment Preservation Act, the Noise and Vibration Control Act, the Hazardous Chemical Substance Control Act and the Environmental Pollution Damage Dispute Coordination Act.

In addition, the report elaborated, the Solid Waste Management Act, the Marine Pollution Act and the Natural Environment Preservation Act were completely amended last year.

The government has also instituted stiff regulations in areas including air control management, control of total suspended particulates (TSP), motor vehicle emission control, water quality management, protection of water quality management, protection of water supply sources, sewage and livestock waste treatment and marine pollution.

The ministry stressed in is report that vigorous promotional campaigns to increase the awareness of the general public about nature preservation and environmental protection are in progress.

Coupled with running public interest advertisements through the mass media, the ministry has been conducting environmental education programs to improve the recognition of the values and attitudes as well as knowledge of particular environmental issues.

As a matter of fact, the report pointed out that environmental courses will be introduced as electives in the academic curricula of middle and high schools from 1995.

Confirming its willingness to play an active role in achieving the objectives of UNCED, the ministry accented that the basis for the preservation of mankind, participation and cooperation at the regional, national and even global levels are absolutely essential for the preservation of the world's environment.

Sci-Tech Ministry Announces Development Fund

SK0901073092 Seoul YONHAP in English 0642 GMT 9 Jan 92

[Text] Seoul, Jan. 9 (YONHAP)—South Korea will set up a science-technology promotion fund with 1 trillion won (1.31 billion U.S. dollars) to raise investment in the sector to 3.5 percent of the gross national product by 1996, the Science and Technology Ministry announced Thursday.

Efforts will be concentrated on developing highly integrated semiconductors, high-definition television and a dozen other ultra-modern technologies under the 1992-96 socio-economic development plan, the Ministry said.

Technologies will also include broad integrated services and data network (ISDN), electric vehicles, artificial intelligence, medicines and agricultural chemicals, and next-generation transportation systems, including machines and parts.

Others are new functional bio-materials, environmental engineering, new energy resources, new atomic reactors and verification and human interface technology associated with electronics and robotics.

Enterprises, universities, colleges, and government-affiliated research institutes will be encouraged to make concerted efforts, expand investment in technological innovation and improve their meteorological information service system, the Ministry said.

The software industry and the design and engineering industry would be given special consideration to meet the needs of the information and knowledge-intensive society of the future.

Scientific and industrial research facilities will be set up in the cities of Kwangju, Pusan, Taegu, Chonju and Kangnung to answer the mounting call for balanced regional development.

Industrial firms will be urged to operate and activate research institutes and unions themselves. Universities and colleges will have state support for research and development.

The role of state-run institutes in testing and authorizing technologies will be strengthened and more emphasis will be put on research than on administration.

Student quotas at colleges of natural science will expand by 4,000 annually. Government-affiliated institutes will have their functions enhanced to provide refresher courses for researchers and technicians.

More endeavors will be directed to inducing Korean scientific brains abroad to return home and those at home to get overseas training. A pool of 200 scientists will be operated.

Government-invested institutes will be asked to give a portion of their budgets to research and development, and industrial firms will have tax and financial support for R & D efforts.

Joint research with the United States, Japan and Europe will be promoted. Exchanges of scientists and technicians, and joint research projects with North Korea will also be sought.

Energy Ministry To Limit Growth in Consumption

SK0801055792 Seoul YONHAP in English 0138 GMT 8 Jan 92

[Text] Seoul, Jan. 8 (YONHAP)—The Energy and Resources Ministry plans to keep the rise in energy consumption at 7.3 percent a year for 1992-1996, down from 10.6 percent in 1987-1991.

By conducting its Seventh Five-Year Plan in concert with an energy conservation drive, the Ministry will finish construction of liquefied natural gas (LNG) pipelines by 1996 to supply major cities with LNG.

Annual capacity of the LNG terminal is set to triple from 3 million tons to 9 million tons, boosted by increases in imports from Indonesia and Malaysia.

The Ministry envisages completion of the Seoul-Inchon oil pipeline by the end of 1992 and the Ulsan-Seoul and Yochon-Seoul lines by the end of 1993.

It will also push ahead with liberalization of the oil industry to promote fair competition and lay the legal foundation for combined heat co-generation and for private participation in the electricity business.

Economic Planners Foresee General Account Growth

SK0901101092 Seoul YONHAP in English 0848 GMT 9 Jan 92

[Text] Seoul, Jan. 9 (YONHAP)—The budget's general account will grow 14-15 percent a year under the seventh five-year socio-economic development plan (1992-96), the Economic Planning Board (EPB) said Thursday.

It also said: The per capita tax burden will rise from 893,000 won (1,173 U.S. dollars) in 1991 to 1,015,000 won this year and 1,745,000 won in 1996. The ratio of taxes to national income will rise from 19.6 percent this year to 22 percent in 1996.

Tax revenue will grow from 44.43 trillion won this year to 51.46 trillion won in 1993, 59.15 trillion won in 1994, 68.57 trillion won in 1995 and 78.97 trillion won in the final year.

The general account will grow from 33.2 trillion won to 57.31 trillion won during the five-year plan and the ratio of general account to gross national product will grow from 14.7 percent to 16 percent. The special account for treasury investment and loan, with which the general account comprises the total budget, will increase from 2.02 trillion won to 3.2 trillion won.

The government will improve systems to ensure fiscal efficiency and adjust expenditure and distribution structures. It will work out ways to handle progress in inter-Korean relations, including how to finance reunification, and carefully review increases in defense spending and distribution.

Defense expenditures will fall from 26.3 percent to 23.9 percent of the budget and personnel expenses from 16.2 percent to 14.2 percent. Thirty-trillion won will be invested in social overhead capital.

Reactions to Hyundai Founder's Funding Disclosure

Causes 'Uproar'

SK0901061392 Seoul YONHAP in English 0533 GMT 9 Jan 92

[Text] Seoul, Jan. 9 (YONHAP)—Hyundai owner Chong Chu-yong's claim Wednesday that he gave enormous amounts of cash to every president since Pak Chong-hui, starting in the 1960's, has caused an uproar in the political arena.

Pak Hui-tae, spokesman for the Ruling Democratic Liberal Party, said he did not understand why Chong had made the charges.

"I guess Chong said he stopped giving money to the government two years ago because the government did not give privileges to Chong's Hyundai Group," Pak said.

The industrialist-turned politician called reporters to his home Wednesday and told them that he donated 2 billion won (2.63 million U.S. Dollars) each Chusok [autumn fullmoon festival] and 3 billion won each Christmas in the early years of President No Tae-u's rule but stopped in 1990.

Chong, who is forming a political party, also criticized the government for the failure of its economic policies.

The main opposition Democratic Party [DP] urged No Thursday to publicly answer the allegations and decided to request a special session of the National Assembly to invoke assembly's right to inspect state affairs.

The party will form a panel to investigate the charges.

Party leader Kim Tae-chung told reporters he thought that No should answer Chong's claims in his New Year press conference on Friday. No should also say if his government received money from other business groups, Kim said.

"If No fails to tell the truth, the National Assembly should convene a hearing and Chong should testify," Kim said.

Yi Ki-taek, DP co-leader, said contributions to a political party had been made public by law, but there was no law requiring disclosure of money given to Chongwadae, the presidential office.

The sources of political funds and the whereabouts of money given to No should be made public, Yi said.

DP spokesman No Mu-hyon said No had received 26 billion won according to Chong's claims and the truth should be told to the people.

"The National Assembly should invoke its right to inspect state affairs to thoroughly investigate the charges and possible privileges given to conglomerates in return for contributions," the spokesman said.

Meanwhile, former Prime Minister No Chae-pong severely criticized Chong's move to form a political party.

"His bid to grasp political power with the enormous power of money is to make politics a wasteland," he said in a lecture to business symposium sponsored by the Korea Human Development Institute Thursday.

No said Chong was trying "to buy mercenary lawmakers."

Political leaders and the general public are responsible for blocking such a move to make political power a matter for speculative investment," he said.

Official Makes Admission

SK0901150092 Seoul YONHAP in English 1121 GMT 9 Jan 92

[Text] Seoul, Jan. 9 (YONHAP)—A ranking Chongwadae official admitted Thursday that his office had received cash donations from businessmen on some occasions but said they were used for helping the poor.

"A small number of entrepreneurs had entrusted (Chongwadae) with donations asking that they be used for helping needy neighbors in customary practice of the past," he said.

He said, "I learned that the money was used for the poor in accordance with the wishes of the donators."

The official also said, "President No Tae-u thought such practice was wrong and has made efforts to correct it."

He made the remarks when pressed to comment on allegations Wednesday by Chong Chu-yong, founder of the Hyundai Business Group, that he had made donations to the chief executives each year since the Third Republic and until two years ago.

Government To Sell Stocks To Privatize Firms

SK0801041692 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 8 Jan 92 p

[Text] Government-held stocks worth a book-value 66.8 billion won in 18 state-reinvested corporations including Korea Fertilizer Co., will be sold starting this year, as a part of the program to privatize the firms, the Economic Planning Board [EPB] said yesterday.

Now, the 17 state-run corporations own a combined 90 subsidiary firms whose paid-in capital amounted to 4,347.9 billion won at the end of 1991.

An EPB spokesman said that subject to sell-out will be those firms which have little relation with their holding companies in terms of business, fiercely compete with private companies, have already completed their missions, have recorded a chronic deficit and have little influence with smaller shares.

Six of the 18 state-reinvested corporations will be completely privatized and one will be merged into a state-run corporation.

The six firms are Korea Tungsten Mining Co., Wonjin Rayon, Korea General Technology Development Corp., Data Communications Corp. of Korea, Korea Mobile Telecommunications Corp. and Korea Port Telephone Co.

The Korea Construction Material Development Corp. with paid-in capital of 1.5 billion won merges into its holding company, the Korea Land Development Corp.

The sales of state-held stocks in the six firms are worth 29.2 billion won in book value—4.9 billion won for Korea Tungsten, 5 billion won for Wonjin Rayon, 800 million won for General Technology Development, 8 billion won for Data Communications, 8.1 billion won for Mobile Telecommunications and 2.4 billion won for Port Telephone.

Some of the state-held shares worth 36.1 billion won in 11 other state-reinvested firms will also be sold out from this year.

They include Korea Fertilizer Co. with 2.9 billion won worth of shares, Dongbu Chemical Co. with 7.1 billion won, Lucky Metals Corp. with 8.6 billion won, Kia Steel Co. with 6.2 billion won, Korea Technology Development Corp. with 4.4 billion won, Korea Appraisal Board with 4.4 billion won and the Korea Investment Trust Co. with 1.4 billion won.

All the above seven firms were invested in by the state-run Korea Development Bank.

The others are Eyang Coal with 100 million won, Seoul Coolant with 600 million won, Maeil Dairy Products Co. with 2.4 billion won and Naejangsan Tourist Hotel with 1 billion won.

The EPB official said that the government will push ahead with the privatization of other reinvested corporations in due time when they complete their functions or they improve their financial positions.

Cellular Equipment Production Components Localized

SK0801094492 Seoul YONHAP in English 0908 GMT 8 Jan 92

[Text] Seoul, Jan. 8 (YONHAP)—The government will spend 28.1 billion won (36.97 million U.S. dollars) over the next five years to localize production of core components for digital cellular communications equipment, the Communications Ministry said Wednesday.

According a ministry plan, 15.6 billion won will be used to develop key parts of a digital mobile communications system by 1994, 5 billion won to development an analogue-type cellular telephone by 1996, and 7.5 billion won to develop pagers and other equipment.

To develop eight key components for digitalized mobile telephones and personal communication network (PCN) cellular telephones, the ministry will spend 7.5 billion won and make participating businesses spend 8.1 billion won.

Parts to be developed include speakers, power supply parts, radio frequency connectors, frequency synthesizers, and duplex filters.

The ministry plans to develop 14 key parts of an analog-type cellular telephone to produce smaller and lighter models than the present 280-gram sets.

The state-invested Korea Mobile Communications Corp. (KMCC) and participating businesses will bear 50 percent of the total cost of 5 billion won each.

Cost of the 14 parts accounts for 65 percent of the total cost to produce an analog cellular phone and Korea is fully dependent on foreign imports, according to ministry officials.

The ministry also plans to advance the development of a digital mobile communications system by the Electronics and Telecommunications Research Institute (ETRI) and Qulcomm Inc. of the United States so that it can be commercially produced by 1994.

The two have been developing a code division multiple accessor (CDMA) system since 1989.

ETRI has spent 1.4 billion won since August last year on the first phase and will spend 7.5 billion won in the next nine months for the second phase, the ministry officials said.

Brunei, Malaysia & Singapore

Malaysia

U.S. Stance on Asian Economic Group Viewed

BK0801101192 Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 7 Jan 92 p 10

[Editorial: "A Misshapen Conception"]

[Text] All the lathered fuss and bother that the United States has cooked up about the EAEC [East Asian Economic Caucus] must surely hide some deep-seated fear that it has of the caucus. It may not stem from purity of reason as President George Bush has admitted, in refusing to indulge Australian cries that U.S. policies on wheat, sugar and beef subsidies were encouraging the possible emergence of three rival trading blocs: North and South America, the European Community, and the Pacific region.

Mr. Bush's business-like trot to some Asia-Pacific countries leaves little doubt that the current slide of the American economy is the overriding concern. One that has turned East Asia into a "Pacific Rim" and any hint of U.S. exclusion in Asian circles, that is, the trade and economic circles, into a momentous slight. Since the Pacific ocean fringes the coast of the U.S. on the other side of the world, it remains an integral part of the "Pacific region"—a phrase conveniently coined for East Asia. A region united by the immense stretch of Pacific waters.

Being used to huge gestures in warfare and lifestyle, the US perhaps perceives the ocean as an insignificant patch of water. There being not that much a difference between the East and West either, apart from their culture, traditions, religions, physiognomies and geography. And it only takes a little more than a day to fly from Asia to the U.S.

Seeing it from their point of view, Malaysians must wonder why they are not eligible for membership in the European Community. Europe being part of the same land mass as Asia. Surely it would be more beneficial for the European Community could be expanded to Euro-Asia so as to embrace the entirely connected landscape. An entire whole that is not even separated by any oceans or seas, insignificant as those may be. It just would not do to break up or divide the single land mass by lines drawn hither and thither.

And if the Pacific ocean functions to unite rather than divide, as the U.S. has passionately proclaimed, then immense possibilities present themselves. Malaysia and the rest of Asia, following the same logic, must therefore be part and parcel of the Pacific nations that form the North America Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) group. It must surely be an oversight that neither Asia nor Australasia has been considered for membership.

Using the same grasp of geography and stretch of imagination, the blue-eyed baby of the U.S. the Asia-Pacific Economic Co-operation (APEC) forum, seems open to just anyone that has some touching relationship with the ocean. Even distant cousins by virtue of being distantly related to the Pacific ocean by some form of land or another, like Argentina, have announced their intentions to join APEC.

Discounting the oceans and seas, the Earth is one surely. Why indeed do we indulge in games that draw lines down here and there? And if there is free trade, there would be no need to shelter behind various trade blocs, surely? After all, the world already has GATT to police trade, the IMF to oversee monetary matters and the UN General Assembly to see to world politics, peace and security.

It is only when there is no real belief in free trade or in their own economies that hedges have to be made with blocs and developed economies make high-handed attempts to impede the growth of developing economies that are truly motivated by sharing and open trade.

PRC Envoy Previews Yang Shangkun's Visit

BK0901040892 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English 0323 GMT 9 Jan 92

[By Mohamed Ghazemy Mahmud]

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, Jan 9 (OANA-BERNAMA)—The emerging "New world order" is expected to be discussed by top Malaysian and Chinese officials when China's President Yang Shangkun arrives here on Friday for a five-day state visit.

This visit takes place amidst the current changes in the international situation which has gone through profound changes where the old world pattern has been shattered but the new world pattern has not been established yet, Chinese Ambassador to Malaysia Jin Guihua told BERNAMA in an interview Thursday, on his president's tour of Malaysia.

He said the leaders of the two countries would exchange views on the international situation and regional matters of common concern, especially on the new world political and economic order which is being discussed by every country.

The visit is part of China's recent effort to strengthen ties with neighbouring countries and the ASEAN region. Yang arrived in Singapore Tuesday, to begin the first leg of the tour.

Jin said China was waiting for the establishment of a new world order and would do its part for the future but the most important principle must be non-interference in each other's affairs.

He said that during the visit, Yang would have an audience with the Malaysian King (Yang Di-pertuan

Agung), Sultan Azlan Shah, and receive a call from Prime Minister Dr. Mahathir Mohamed.

The high-level delegation accompanying the Chinese president would be involved in general discussions.

Among the senior officials accompanying yang are Vice-Premier of State Council (Cabinet) Wu Xueqian, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Xu Dunxin and Vice-Minister of Foreign Relations and Trade Wang Wendong.

About 50 people are in the Chinese delegation, which is arriving on a special flight, excluding the 21-member Chinese press corps and aircraft crew.

Jin said besides keeping up the pace of his country's diplomatic drive in Asia, the visit should contribute to the peace and stability of the region as China would be stressing its devotion to domestic and regional economic development in the future.

With the economic boom in the region, trade between Malaysia and China would be increased by the end of the century, he added.

Jin said trade relations between the two countries were good but there was great potential for more trade as the trade volume between China and Malaysia amounted to only about one percent of the overall foreign trade of China.

Both countries are close geogrephically, transportation of goods takes shorter time and the fees involved are comparatively lower. This should facilitate further development, he added.

The trade volume between the two countries had increased more than three-fold since Dr. Mahathir's visit to China in 1985. The total trade value increased from Malaysian $1 billion (about U.S.$370 million) in 1985 to Malaysian $3.3 billion (about U.S.$1.2 billion) in 1990, according to Malaysian figures.

Jin said that in the first eight months of last year the total trade volume was Malaysian $2.5 billion (about U.S.$925 million), an increase of 35 percent over the corresponding period the previous year.

Official Cites Ways To Promote PRC Trade Ties

BK0801110492 Kuala Lumpur Voice of Malaysia in English 0600 GMT 8 Jan 92

[Text] Malaysia has made several proposals to the Chinese Government to improve trade relations between the two countries. This was disclosed by Deputy Minister of International Trade and Industry Chua Jui Meng. He said among the main proposals was the appointment of more local agents to promote Malaysian and Chinese products for their respective markets. Such a move is better than (?looking for) agents from third countries [words indistinct].

He said this after meeting a delegation from the International Trade Research Institute of the Chinese Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade. The delegation led by its director, Liu Zepu, called on Mr. Chua at his office in Kuala Lumpur. Mr. Liu, who is also vice president of China's International Trade Association, is on a three-day visit to Malaysia.

Singapore

Editorial on Significance of Bush's Visit

BK0901071592 Singapore THE STRAITS TIMES in English 7 Jan 92 p 26

[Editorial: "Enhancing an Old Friendship"]

[Text] The end of the Cold War terminated many relationships of distrust, but it also began testing some old ties of friendship. One friendly relationship which has survived that gigantic transformation of the world is that between Singapore and the United States. The reason is simple. The U.S.-Singapore relationship is based on a fundamental commonality of interests. As in any genuine friendship, disagreement over details is both possible and natural, but it is the fundamentals that matter. Singapore is committed to a world order in which the rule of law prevails and free trade creates prosperity all around. The U.S. is a benign power that has played the leading role in trying to bring about such a world order, not least in East Asia. Cold War or no Cold War, the need to continue the process remains. In fact, given the disappearance of the Soviet threat, it is more important than ever for allies to reaffirm the basic elements of their relationship. As the visit of U.S. President George Bush to Singapore last week made clear, a sense of continuity, heightened by the need to face the challenges of the post-Cold War world, marks the two countries' ties.

Nor is the matter purely bilateral. President Bush's visit to Singapore was the ASEAN stop of an Asia-Pacific tour. It is in the ASEAN context, therefore, that the agreement in principle to shift a U.S. naval logistics unit from Subic Bay to Singapore next year should be seen. The American military presence in the Asia-Pacific region provides a security umbrella that enables nations in the area to devote a bulk of their resources and energies to economic development. The Philippine decision to ask the U.S. to quit Subic by the end of this year means that some of the American facilities there will have to be relocated to other regional countries if Washington is to preserve a meaningful presence in South-east Asia. This coincides with the budgetary constraints that make the U.S. look into ways of maintaining a smaller permanent military presence overseas.

By fulfilling both imperatives, the relocation of the American naval unit to Singapore—which is within the terms of the Memorandum of Understanding signed between the two countries in 1990 - contributes to regional security. It is a small—the number of personnel involved is small—but significant step towards security burden-sharing among ASEAN countries. It is a welcome fact that similar arrangements, such as Malaysia's provision of repair facilities for Hercules C-130 aircraft, are either in existence or are possible between the U.S. and other ASEAN countries.

So for the proposed investment treaty between Singapore and the U.S. By itself, it is of symbolic importance, but symbols, too, matter at a time when the American economic presence in ASEAN must be strengthened to counter neo-isolationist sentiments in the U.S. It was good of President Bush to give his word that the North American Free Trade Area would not turn into a trade bloc, and there is no doubt that a president as globally minded as he does appreciate the importance of keeping trade barriers down. However, differences between the integrating Europeans and the Americans are already holding to ransom the Uruguay Round talks of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. If these differences prove to be insurmountable and effective fortresses appear on both continents, Asia cannot but be hurt by the fall-out from that conflict. It is doubly important, therefore, for ASEAN to strengthen its economic links with the U.S. In the final analysis, it is the domestic rejuvenation of the U.S. economy that will determine both the country's will and its capacity to remain engaged globally. However, that revitalisation will require far-sighted foreign partnership, in Asia primarily from Japan. What ASEAN can do, whether in the military field or the economic, is to show the U.S. that its Asia-Pacific presence is desired and valued. That was the message Singapore conveyed to the first American President who came visiting. The setting was national: The message was regional.

Science-Technology Pact With PRC Likely

BK0801123692 Singapore Singapore Broadcasting Corporation in English 1100 GMT 8 Jan 92

[Text] Singapore and China are likely to sign a science and technology agreement later this year. This is disclosed by Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Trade and Industry Brigadier General Lee Hsien Loong.

He was speaking to reporters during a visit to the Jurong Town Corporation [JTC] by the Chinese President, Mr. Yang Shangkun.

Cooperation in science and technology was discussed by the prime minister, Mr. Goh Chok Tong, and President Yang in their meeting yesterday.

On his tour of the JTC, President Yang said he is impressed with its development over the past 20 years. He said China should learn from JTC's experience, and invited its executives to visit the Pudong industrial area in Shanghai.

Cambodia

Khmer Rouge Rejects Charges of Plundering, Theft

BK0901032192 (Clandestine) Voice of the Great National Union Front of Cambodia in Cambodian 2330 GMT 8 Jan 92

["Statement of the Party of Democratic Kampuchea"—date, place not given; read by announcer]

[Text] 1. According to the Phnom Penh television report on 5 January 1992, the Party of Democratic Kampuchea's [PDK] forces were accused of stealing, plundering, and robbing the people in a province.

2. The PDK wishes to totally reject the publicized accusation.

3. The publicity is the darkest maneuver unleashed by the Vietnamese aggressors and their cronies aimed at repeating the 27 November 1991 incident in which the residence of Their Excellencies Khieu Samphan and Son Sen, members of the SNC from the PDK, was attacked for the third time when the SNC was preparing to meet in Phnom Penh. The Vietnamese have invented the story and arranged the stage for cheating and fooling the people.

Flagrantly, the first meeting of the SNC that failed to take place was due to the violent attack on the residence of Their Excellencies Khieu Samphan and Son Sen on 27 November 1991. The SNC meeting on 21 December 1991 could not be held due to a disturbance in Phnom Penh then. And now there is another stage on which a story about Democratic Kampuchea plundering and robbing the people in a province is fabricated with the intent of hurling accusations against Democratic Kampuchea at the time when the SNC plans to meet on 11 January 1992.

It is apparent that those events are slightly different but their purpose and true nature remain the same—they are maneuvers to sabotage and prevent the SNC from meeting in Phnom Penh. This is aimed at destroying the entire SNC and the entire Paris accord on Cambodia. The maneuvers have also been used as pretexts to presumably claim that a lack of security is prevailing so as to block the dispatch of the UN Transitional Authority in Cambodia [UNTAC] contingent to Cambodia and Phnom Penh and so on. What is the motive for these maneuvers carried out by the Vietnamese and their accomplices? It is aimed at allowing the Vietnamese and their cronies to have a free hand to further invade and occupy Cambodia.

4. Actually, which is the group that has plundered and robbed the people? It is conspicuously the Vietnamese aggressors of Cambodia. The Vietnamese aggressors have invaded and occupied the entire Cambodian territory and assailed the 8 million Cambodian people for 13 years. They have violated the Cambodian nation's property by sending over a million Vietnamese citizens to

plunder the land and houses of the Cambodian people. It is the Vietnamese aggressors who have drawn a map to absorb Cambodia, including the country's land and sea territory. They have felled over 70 percent of the Cambodian forest and completely plundered fish stocks in various Cambodian lakes, fishing zones, the Basak River, Tonle Sap Lake, and the Mekong River every year. They have plundered ancient monuments, antiques, inscribed stones, and tens of thousands of gold, silver, and bronze Buddha statues both small and big from the royal palace, the silver pagoda, and various monasteries in Phnom Penh and the provinces. It is the Vietnamese aggressors who have plundered, massacred, and shot to death the Cambodian people and planted mines around the people's villages, killing villagers, cattle, and other animals all the time and so on.

In sum, statisticians, historians, and the Cambodian people themselves at various villages, communes, districts, and provinces have clearly seen and recorded the number of the crimes committed by the Vietnamese aggressors of Cambodia in the most fascist and barbarous manner during the past over 13 years.

5. We do not want to argue with the immoral and atheist Vietnamese aggressors. However, we are entitled to declare our rejection of the hoax staged by the Vietnamese to destroy the SNC's meetings, destroy the Paris accord on Cambodia, and destroy and prevent the UNTAC from coming to Cambodia and Phnom Penh at an early date.

The Vietnamese, who have organized and decorated the stage, are obviously Vietnamese cadres on permanent mission in Phnom Penh. In the past, they set the stage under this appearance and at present, they are also setting the stage in the same manner. In the future, they will set stages under other appearances because the Vietnamese still have their aggressor forces stationed in Cambodia and Phnom Penh. People estimate that the number of Vietnamese who work as cadres charged with directing the implementation of the aggression and occupation strategy, armed elements—including soldiers and policemen—and civilians, who serve as instruments of the Vietnamese aggressors, comprise about 50 to 60 percent of the Phnom Penh administration.

Shootings Break Out After Curfew in Phnom Penh

BK0901113092 Hong Kong AFP in English 1100 GMT 9 Jan 92

[Text] Phnom Penh, Jan 9 (AFP)—Several after-curfew shooting incidents have troubled the Cambodian capital this week, leaving at least one person injured, witnesses and Defense Ministry sources said Thursday.

One incident, in which several hundred rounds were fired from an automatic weapon, reportedly involved a disgruntled soldier who was demoted from lieutenant to private.

Witnesses said the soldier sought out his commanding officer around midnight Monday and shot him in the leg after throwing several grenades and trying to break into weapons stores at the Defense Ministry.

The soldier was arrested around 3 a.m. Tuesday and taken to the military prison, a Defense Ministry source said.

A curfew has been in effect since unrest broke out in the capital December 21. It is still enforced from 10 p.m. to 5 a.m., with security forces occasionally firing warning shots into the air to stop violators.

In another incident over the weekend, a fight between two branches of the security forces broke out after curfew.

One witness said the fight began between military and police personnel, but another said the fighting was between military general staff and the special A-3 forces.

Several people living nearby said shots were also fired during that incident near Wat Phnom—the temple from which the capital takes its name. It was not immediately clear if anyone was injured.

A strong presence of A-3 forces was seen in the capital earlier this week, and shots have rung out nightly in the capital since then.

ICRC Waiting To Monitor Prisoners' Release

BK0901123292 Hong Kong AFP in English 1154 GMT 9 Jan 92

[Text] Phnom Penh, Jan 9 (AFP)—The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) said Thursday it is still awaiting the go-ahead from the Phnom Penh Government to monitor the release of political prisoners.

"We're ready now to step in at any time," said Jean-Jacques Fresard, the head of ICRC operations in Cambodia.

Last week, the government cancelled the release of 400 prisoners—including prisoners of war and conscience—after the ICRC called it a propaganda show and refused to take part.

Fresard said he had had several meetings with the Phnom Penh Government this week, but as of the end of the day Thursday he had not yet received the go-ahead to visit and log all detainees.

Under a peace treaty ending the Cambodian civil war, the ICRC is charged with monitoring the release of political prisoners and prisoners of war. It has strict criteria involving registration and visits to all detainees.

In a meeting Sunday with Prince Norodom Sihanouk, the four Cambodian factions and the five representatives of the U.N. Security Council, Fresard said two factions assured him the ICRC could visit all their detainees.

The Khmer People's National Liberation Front (KPNLF) loyal to Son Sann and FUNCINPEC, which follows Prince Norodom Ranariddh—Prince Sihanouk's son—both said they have no political prisoners, but invited the ICRC to make sure.

"We know from independent sources that they do have some prisoners," Fresard said, adding that the ICRC would send teams to visit their sites by the end of this month.

The Khmer Rouge representative at the meeting told ICRC he would have to check with his superiors, Fresard said.

In an interview Saturday, Prime Minister Hun Sen said the prisoners could be released this week if the government reached an agreement with ICRC.

But Fresard said it would take two days from the time the government agrees to allow inspection of its prisons to the first prisoners' release because ICRC must log their identities.

The ICRC believes Phnom Penh is holding more than 1,200 prisoners of war and political detainees.

Under its universal regulations, the Geneva-based organization must have access to all prisoners, be able to repeat visits regularly, have unsupervised interviews with prisoners and be able to record names and full identification.

Son Sann Discusses Peace, National Unity

BK0801122592 (Clandestine) Voice of the Khmer in Cambodian 0430 GMT 8 Jan 92

[Interview with Son Sann, president of the Khmer People's National Liberation Front (KPNLF) and member of the Supreme national Council (SNC), by unidentified station correspondent in Phnom Penh on 4 January—recorded]

[Text] [Correspondent] On many occasions in the past, Your Excellency repeatedly proposed that there be a distribution of work within the SNC. Would you please explain your view on this power sharing within the SNC again?

[Son Sann] Why do I have such an idea? First of all, my thought was: we resistance fighters have been fighting since the beginning in 1979 to liberate our country from the Vietnamese aggressors and that conflict came to an end on 23 October 1991 when all four Cambodian factions signed the Paris agreement to accept the Big Five solution to get peace and development for Cambodia. Thus, in my opinion, the stage of struggle came to an end. Now, we have reached another stage, that of implementing the Big Five solution. To have a strict implementation, our nation must be united. This idea of mine about national union is not of recent date. I have advocated it since 1963, when I announced it to the world. A *Who's Who* profile of me mentions my declaration in 1963, when our country was still united. As that time, I had a hunch that there would be future problems with national unity. I said that if Cambodia wanted to remain independent, all Cambodians—men and women alike—must remain united as nationalists and embrace democracy. This belief dates back to 1963; I continue to hold that belief.

Now that we have already signed the 23 October agreement, we must apply that idea so that the nation will become united. If the nation is united, there will be no disputes, and peace in our country will last forever. If we are not united, there will be a crisis. For this reason, I have requested that the SNC—a supreme organization symbolizing the country's sovereignty, independence, and unity—muster all those who are experienced, who have new ideas for a working body, to form a think tank to produce views and advice for the executive body to carry out. I want that to be clear. We see that Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, chairman of the SNC, is very busy. He has told me on a number of occasions that he is working on too many fronts. He acts concurrently as foreign minister, education minister, and finance-economic affairs minister. Sometimes he even works for the Secretariat of the SNC. Therefore, all of us, the 11 members, must do something to alleviate the burden of the samdech chairman. How? Anyone who knows he is good in one particular field must volunteer to take charge of that field by working on it to find out solutions that will be presented to the samdech in his capacity as SNC chairman, and all of us will discuss whether those solutions are acceptable or not.

Therefore, if any one of us takes charge of a given ministry, he will have to find a solution whenever that ministry encounters a problem. But he will not take exclusive charge of the ministry. The solution he comes up with must also be discussed with the representatives of other factions during our sessions when we meet, discuss, work together, and make concessions to one another. That should be the beginning of national union. That is my opinion. But I would like to stress once again that the SNC has views and advice only to be presented to the executive branch for execution. Let us make that point clear.

I also want to add that from the outset, everybody knows that from 1946 to 1968 I served Cambodia under the king at the time, and later on served head of state Norodom Sihanouk in the economic- financial sector. I can say that I have some experience in that field. Consequently, I said that should there be any problems in that field, let me help. I would not work alone. I have asked four other important people—including the governor and deputy governor of the World Bank and the governor and deputy governor of the IMF—to work with me. I who have ideas want to work with these gentlemen to help. I have already contacted these major international bodies. If we work well and correctly together, they will help us. First, they will help us, including current leaders in banking and financial affairs, training them in the modern international system. They said they wanted to help us in technical fields. Moreover, if we can do it, if those who help us trust our ability, they will give us loans. We will then borrow money from the World Bank and also from the Asian Development Bank. Once we get the loans from these international organizations, we will be able to raise the salaries of our people. We will not have to lay off anyone. If we lay off workers, there will be a crisis. I want to avoid lay-offs.

I have ideas and I want to help. If people want me, I will help. If no one wants me, I will not insist. I want to delve deeper into the issues. I am a Buddhist. I would like to inform all my compatriots that since 1963 I have been observing the five precepts of the Lord Buddha. Though I have not been more strict in my Buddhist observance overall, I have faithfully observed these five precepts [passage indistinct]. Every day I pray for the peace and happiness of our Cambodian people. I pray for good order and unity among our Cambodian people. I pray that our Cambodian people will strictly uphold the triple jewels of Buddhism as in the past. I pray that our Cambodian people [words indistinct]. I pray for such things every day, sometimes twice a day. I want to remind you that every day I pray that Lord Buddha, Dharma, and Sangha bring peace to all of you. It seems that this peace is at hand, but it still remains elusive. One hundred percent union is not yet achieved, and the good order still remains out of reach. For this reason, in 1979 a number of friends and I founded the KPNLF to liberate the Cambodian brothers [words indistinct].

Now I see that we are going to have peace, but not yet 100 percent peace. I am seeking ways to ensure that in the future all of the people will have peace 100 percent. Concerning union, as I have already said, it is my belief that without national union, the nation cannot have independence. We also want union 100 percent. If we do something that we should not do, there will be more divisiveness in the nation. Peace, tranquillity, good order, and union now are not yet fully realized. Thus I am thinking about what we should do in order to have union, so that all are united. I thereby sincerely inform all our brothers both inside and outside Cambodia of my wish, held since the beginning of my work. Allow me to end this here. In the future, when necessary I will tell you this again. However, my prayers are not just empty ones. They have their effects. Otherwise I would not have told you. I pray not only to Lord Buddha, Dharma, and Sangha, but also to all the deities. I have told you everything about my belief. If I do something I always do it strictly according to principles.

[Correspondent] Thank you, Your Excellency. As KPNLF president and as an economic expert, in your opinion what would you do in order to untangle the economic problems of crisis-torn Cambodia?

[Son Sann] In this economic dilemma, there is one urgent problem that we must solve first: how to bring peace everywhere in Cambodia. Only after all of Cambodia is pacified will we be able to rebuild the economy. In economic reconstruction, we must see to it that there is production, that there is revenue, and that the Cambodian people must be given a chance to have a share of this revenue. Production must be given to the Cambodian people for their lives and the lives of their families. I must admit that in the past we made mistakes. I also made mistakes during my time in office. I now realize that the banks never granted enough funds on fair terms to the peasants. Those who came from the provinces in search of bank loans were forced to spend days in the city waiting to get credit. They spent a lot of money during their wait, and sometimes had to resort to bribing guards and bank personnel before getting loans. Most of the time, these loans were not sufficient. They sometimes had to work a full year and still could not repay the debts, leading to banks confiscating their lands. All of these occurences forced many peasants to borrow from the Chinese and other loan sharks instead.

I remember that in the past, our peasants and other brothers worked hard for a full year and yet had nothing left but debts. I thus see all of that as part of my past mistakes. What can we do now to rectify this?

I also remember that in the past, a family consisting of husband, wife, and two or three children could survive well with only the father working alone to feed an entire family of four or five. Now I observe that sometimes all four or five family members work and yet cannot make ends meet. Therefore, we are dutybound in the future—since there are now some foreign countries, some superpowers, and some rich countries ready to help us—to work to provide help benefiting the people, farmers, and peasants first. We must develop the country from the bottom up. In the past, we used to do work—any good work—from the top down. Now we know that our people in the remote villages remain as poor as ever. Since I was a deputy provincial governor in Battambang and Prey Veng, I am familiar with many rural areas and regions. I have asked a few people where they live and how developed their hometowns are now. They answered that not much has been achieved. That is how half a century of time has been spent. Why is this so? This is because we never thought of brothers in remote areas who have lived miserably for a long time. Therefore, we must help them first. This is my view. We must help the poor, the miserable first. The others will get help later.

If we do things correctly, we will get the trust of the international bodies. If they trust us and have confidence in us, they will come to Cambodia and invest in factories, trade, and tourism-oriented construction, such as hotels and so on. There will be plenty of jobs. All of us will soon experience the problem of finding employment for the demobilized soldiers. Every faction will have to face this problem, including ours. What will these ex-soldiers do? In my opinion, we must give training to these combatants. Anyone who wants to remain a career soldier can get higher training as a career soldier. Anyone who does not want to be a soldier should get vocational training. There will be plenty of jobs. But for the time being we still need instructors.

Soon, when there are factories, hotels, and so on, job opportunities will abound. There will be projects to provide jobs for all brothers. Cambodia has a population of 7-8 million at most. I do not know exactly how many, maybe 7-8 million, excluding aliens, of course. The international community will help us. When they come here, there will be an economic boom and we will have jobs for all. That is my idea. I do not think that the present time is any different from the past. I can help only with ideas. If those who listen to me want to use my ideas, they should do so. I do not do this for personal gain. I do it because you, my compatriots, are miserable, do not have 100 percent peace, and do not fully enjoy prosperity, because not all of you have employment yet.

I thus ask to contribute my experience to help. However, if there is anyone else who can do better, they should, so that our country has peace, union, and glory.

[Correspondent] Thank you, Excellency. In present Cambodian society, both the intellectuals—especially young students—and the working people from all walks of life in the countryside have great dislike for rampant corruption in society. As president of the KPNLF, do you have any policy to combat corruption?

[Son Sann] If all brothers look up the teachings of our Lord Buddha, they will find the way. I remember that according to the Books, one day Lord Buddha visited a town where he was asked how to eliminate rampant thievery in that town. Lord Buddha answered that the economy must be increased. With economic prosperity, everyone would be well off and no one would want to be a thief.

That is one of the Lord Buddha's teachings I will never forget. It can be applied to corruption in Cambodia, where the people are not paid enough. My idea is that since we do not have a sufficient budget, we should borrow from others. We can borrow money. If we have trustworthy people working in the financial sector, Cambodia will get loans. Some countries that owe too much to the IMF cannot get more loans until they pay their dues first. They are only a few such countries. Our country is poor, but we do not lack the resources to pay back the loans. If we do things properly, the rich countries would come to help us technically. They will train us and give us loans, which we will use to increase the wages of our people. I believe in the teachings of the Lord Buddha. If our people have enough, they would want to err. We are all Buddhists. Everybody knows that taking bribes is a sin, not a merit. If people have enough, they would not want to do that.

I see that wages are insufficient. People cannot even buy a sack of rice with a month's salary. Therefore, we must make the pay sufficient.

One more thing. We must not lay off workers. If you lay some off and keep some on, you invite trouble. The unemployed would not be content and would create riots in the country. This is my belief. It is why I urge that there be enough for all.

[Correspondent] Thank you, Excellency. Before finishing, do you have anything else to say to our listeners?

[Son Sann] My respects to venerable monks, dear compatriots: it has been my long-standing wish to see our country recover peace, reestablish order, and become united. If we can realize all three of these points, we surely will be happy. Help me pray to Lord Buddha, Dharma, Sangha, and all the deities in the world to make those who are currently wielding power in Cambodia realize that the people are their master, that we must do everything to fulfill their aspirations. If in Cambodia—the poorest nation—the most impoverished people can become self-sufficient and better off, our country will be the happiest place to live. This is all I have to say. Good-bye.

Need for Phnom Penh as 'Neutral Zone' Affirmed

BK0901055192 (Clandestine) Voice of the Great National Union Front of Cambodia in Cambodian 2330 GMT 7 Jan 92

["News analysis": "The Supreme National Council's Headquarters in Phnom Penh Can Only Normally Function if Phnom Penh Becomes a Neutral Zone"]

[Text] The Paris accord on Cambodia calls for Phnom Penh to be the working place for the Supreme National Council [SNC] of Cambodia and the UN Transitional Authority in Cambodia [UNTAC]. However, everyone knows that Phnom Penh is not a neutral zone and that Vietnamese citizens and leaders are now living there on a permanent basis. Vietnamese cadres are working at all levels and sectors in Phnom Penh to administer the capital city. Specifically, some 70 percent of the A-3 policemen are Vietnamese and a Vietnamese police chief is directly commanding the A-3 police force.

In the attack on the residence of Their Excellencies Khieu Samphan and Son Sen, members of the SNC from the Party of Democratic Kampuchea [PDK], in Phnom Penh on 27 November 1991, the Vietnamese themselves directed the A-3 police force. And it was the Vietnamese A-3 policemen who were the cat's-paws in the onslaught.

It was the Vietnamese who led the crackdown on the mass demonstrations in Phnom Penh on 19, 20, 21, 22 December 1991—the Vietnamese commanded regular troops and A-3 policemen in the suppression and killing of demonstrators, especially at the central market and in front of the Monorom hotel.

The general public as well as the Cambodian population living in Phnom Penh, everywhere throughout the country, and abroad want the capital city to become a genuinely neutral zone in accordance with the Paris peace accord.

So what should be done to transform Phnom Penh into a neutral zone?

Phnom Penh can only gradually become neutral if an UNTAC contingent composed of 1,000-2,000 civilian and military personnel is stationed there. Otherwise, the Vietnamese will remain the rulers of Phnom Penh and will continue to control and manage the capital city and stir up cloudbursts there at will according to their strategy of invading and occupying Cambodia.

The general public and the Cambodian populace continue to wonder why UNTAC's arrival in Cambodia, especially in Phnom Penh, is being further delayed. Is the delay aimed at preserving the Vietnamese in Phnom Penh so they can disorganize the city for the purpose of destroying the Paris accord? Or is this to give more time for the two-party merger according to the strategy disclosed in Tokyo, Japan in June 1990 or for the Vietnamese to launch offensives in this 13th dry season against the national resistance forces and the Cambodian people to grab more territory and further occupy Cambodia?

Verification of SRV Troop Withdrawal Urged

BK0901082992 (Clandestine) Voice of the Great National Union Front of Cambodia in Cambodian 2330 GMT 8 Jan 91

[Unattributed commentary: "Only Through the Verification of the Withdrawal of Vietnamese Aggressor Forces from Cambodia Can All Issues Be Resolved"]

[Text] The Cambodian people in the rural and urban areas, overseas, and every corner of the world have been well aware that the Supreme National Council [SNC] of Cambodia chaired by Cambodian Head of State Samdech Norodom Sihanouk has not been able to put into implementation the Paris 23 October 1991 accord in Phnom Penh so far since the Vietnamese aggressor forces continue to be present in Cambodia. Those forces, implanted everywhere in the countryside and cities, are currently carrying out all kinds of activities to destroy the SNC chaired by Cambodian Head of State Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, play both ends against the middle to break up the Cambodian people's great national union forces, and sabotage the 23 October 1991 peace accord on Cambodia. The Vietnamese aggressors' activities are illustrated by the following events:

1. The 27 November 1991 incident in which the residence of Their Excellencies Khieu Samphan and Son Sen, members of the SNC from the Party of Democratic Kampuchea [PDK], came under attack was a gambit jointly conducted the Vietnamese aggressors and a foreign alliance;

2. The crackdown on the people's anti-corruption demonstrations in Phnom Penh from 17 to 22 December, causing death and injury to a number of demonstrators, was an activity directly carried out by the Vietnamese aggressors themselves; and

3. Up to now in Cambodia's rural areas, the Vietnamese aggressor forces, which remain very active in offensives to retake liberated regions from the national resistance forces, continue to massacre, arrest, and plunder the people by further shelling their villages with multiple rocket launchers and artillery.

The aforementioned facts have constituted obstacles to the function of the SNC in Phnom Penh, thereby preventing the implementation of the Paris 23 October 1991 accord.

All in all, what should be done to press the Cambodian peace process ahead in accordance with the Paris 23 October 1991 document?

The entire Cambodian nation and people clearly understand the importance of the UN Transitional Authority in Cambodia and request that the authority's contingent composed of civilian and military personnel be promptly dispatched to Cambodia to join hands with the four-party SNC chaired by Cambodian Head of State Samdech Norodom Sihanouk to thoroughly execute the Paris 23 October 1991 accord, especially to verify the withdrawal of all Vietnamese aggressor forces from Cambodia.

Only through the complete withdrawal of the Vietnamese aggressor forces from Cambodia can the following issues be resolved:

1. The cease-fire can be genuinely implemented;
2. Independence and peace in Cambodia can be restored;
3. The four Cambodian parties and all the Cambodians can reach national compromise, reconciliation, and reunification; and
4. A stable political situation and climate can be promoted for the organization of elections in Cambodia.

Top Army, Navy Officers Mark National Day

BK0801134292 Phnom Penh Samleng Pracheachon Kampuchea Radio Network in Cambodian 1200 GMT 8 Jan 92

[Text] As our party, state, armed forces, and people throughout the country were enthusiastically celebrating the 13th anniversary of the historic 7 January National Day, the Ministry of National Defense held a ceremony on the morning of 7 January to lay wreaths in memory of the fallen soldiers at the Victory Monument and the monument dedicated to dead Cambodian and Vietnamese soldiers.

Attending on that occasion were Senior Lieutenant General Ke Kimyan, Standing Committee member of the Cambodian People's Party Central Committee and first deputy defense minister; Vice Admiral Nuon Sok, deputy defense minister and deputy chief of the General Staff; Lt.Gen. Tha Thanchan, deputy chief of the General Political Department of the Cambodian People's Armed Forces, and several other department chiefs and deputy chiefs attached to the Defense Ministry.

Indonesia

Suharto Gives 1992-93 Budget Speech

BK0701095992 Jakarta TVRI Television Network in Indonesian 0340 GMT 6 Jan 92

[President Suharto's 1992-1993 budget speech at opening of parliament session in Jakarta 6 January; live]

[Text] Peace be upon you! Honorable speaker, vice speakers, and members of the House of Representatives! Guests present!

With a deep sense of joy today, I fulfill my constitutional duty to present the 1992-1993 draft state budget on the fourth year of the fifth five-year development plan to the honorable House of Representatives.

At a time when the preceding year has just left us and a new year is ushered in, allow me to extend my 1992 new year greetings to the honorable House speaker, vice speakers, members of parliament, foreign envoys, and to all guests present. I hope this new year will bring prosperity to all of us and all Indonesian people.

Fellow countrymen! While Christmas joy is still being felt, in the spirit of harmonious living among followers of religions, I wish a merry Christmas to all Christian members of parliament and guests present. May the Christmas spirit guide all our fellow countrymen and increase our dedication to maintaining unity and cohesiveness in our developing nation.

I stand here today to present to the honorable House of Representatives the 1992-1993 draft state budget. In my opinion, when speaking on the draft state budget, the people will only think of the revenue and expenditure figures, whereas a draft state budget is something that goes beyond the lists of allocation figures, no matter how significant those figures may be. The draft state budget is an illustration of what we think about, what we wish to have, and what we can do as a nation in the next year. This is based on what we have experienced over the preceding year, our current situation, as well as the challenges that we will have to face and opportunities that will be available in the future. Whatever our failures, every year, every month, and every day should be part of our great struggle to develop the nation and people in accordance with the aspirations of the preamble of our Constitution and in line with the broad outline of state policies adopted by the parliament. In view of this, included in the draft state budget are the objectives and directions on which we will all together focus our attention as a nation.

Honorable speaker! Allow me to use this occasion to directly convey my message to all Indonesian people.

Fellow countrymen! Earlier, I mentioned what we are going to do together in the fourth year of the fifth five-year development plan. It is impossible for us to detach ourselves from what we did and experienced going through whatever changes over the preceding years. I once said that a great nation is not one that had produced many of the latest achievements. A nation can be great and stable when it is able to get through severe tests. If the nation can face tests and challenges, it will do its best to take advantage of existing opportunities based on its own experience. It will also be able to understand the issues of the times.

The 1991 that we have just passed through was full of significant events and experiences. As a nation which is at an early stage of development, we should learn wise lessons from all these experiences. We must promote, refresh, and develop positive events and avoid negative ones so that they will not happen again in the future.

We are now living in a world that continues to move in a dynamic way. Similar to what I said in my New Year greetings to all Indonesian people six days ago, the political, economic, and world security maps of the world keep changing rapidly. As part of the world community, whether we like it or not, conditions and developments in our nation will be influenced by global changes. Our attitude in facing these global changes is very clear: namely, we will continue to make contributions toward the implementation of the preamble of our Constitution and to contribute to the global order based on freedom, eternal peace, and social justice, due to the fact that we have to exert our energy as much as possible to help other nations in the world achieve independence. We are also working for the achievement of global peace and justice. We can contribute effectively toward these goals only after we ourselves as a nation lead a steady political, economic, and sociocultural life. Thus, the core of our nation building is the fact that we are intensifying our efforts together.

Fellow countrymen! Now that the cold war has ended, the people have a chance to lead a peaceful and prosperous life. All countries are focusing their attention on economic development. This is both heartening and dicouraging news. However, apart from the heartening news we are also concerned with the emergence of some negative signs. We are heartened by the fact that the extraordinarily large funds for the arms race have now been channeled into development funds to support efforts to get rid of economic disparities, eradicate poverty, backwardness, and diseases suffered by hundreds and millions of people in many countries. On the other hand, what is worrying us is that economic development has led to the emergence of trade blocs which are confronting each other. The establishment of such trade blocs constitutes rivalry among the big powers in the world. These economic blocs are protecting the interests of their own groups only. When this happens, the world becomes a sickening place full of stiff competition. In such a situation, the economically weak and developing countries will usually become victims. Therefore, we call on all parties to honestly take up joint responsibility to create a new order in political and economic fields thaqt will guarantee justice, progress, and common prosperity.

This is the only way toward salvation, prosperity, peace, and happiness for everyone and every nation.

History shows that the world cannot be directed by one or two industrialized countries or by one or two groups of industrialized countries no matter how strong the country or the group of countries is. An unbalanced economy and uneven distribution of wealth in the world will cause misery for the people, and is no less bitter than the catastrophe brought about by a large scale war.

We have witnessed with concern nations which were once strong and united being dissolved and currently divided due to recent world developments. With a feeling of sympathy, we sincerely hope that they can solve their own problems as they see fit.

We should view these developments as a lesson for us. One development is the danger of a country being unprepared to absorb new values. We are aware that the existence of a nation, or anything else for that matter, must undergo reform. It is said that while a country is undergoing the process of development, there should be meaningful reforms toward achieving progress. During the process of reform, we should cautiously plan for more continuous reforms in stages. Therefore, that is why we consider national stability the most important factor. In other words, we determine our reforms according to our own pace—without having to face any setbacks later.

We should constantly take into account the importance of our national solidarity and unity, which should be everlasting, and we should further nurture and foster that unity with full responsibility. We should never linger with this matter, much less neglect it. We should further enhance the spirit of togetherness, goodwill, and fraternity through concrete steps as needed for the existence of the nation. That is the reason why we steadfastly embrace the trilogy of development. We have worked for the equal distribution of wealth, enhancement of national stability, and dynamic economic growth.

Presently, our attention is assuredly focused on economic development. The reason for this is indisputable. The development of social justice and peace will exist only if our economic situation is healthy and our development continues to be progressive. As I have repeatedly stressed, while focusing all our attention on economic development, we should never neglect the development of other sectors. We should continue to strive for the advancement of our political development, further nourish the existence of democracy, uphold law and order, and further foster our culture. In addition, we will also further deepen the existence and understanding of religion in our diversified society.

We have continuously practised our Pancasila [national ideology] concept. Through pioneering and dynamic practices, we took several cautious and responsible measures that conform with our needs. That is the reason why we were successful in maintaining and enhancing our dynamic national development. Undoubtedly, there were setbacks in public order, but we were able to overcome them.

As for the 12 November Dili incident, I will not talk much about it because I have set up a National Investigation Commission that is in charge of carrying out a free, thorough, fair, and comprehensive investigation into all aspects of the incident. The commission has submitted its report to me and the government has widely publicized the commission's report. My follow-up action since then is widely known to the public. What is most important is how to inculcate a sense of calm and serenity into the hearts of the East Timorese people so that they can continue their development efforts and make more progress.

Such are our main tasks and responsibilities toward our brothers in our youngest province. At this House of Representatives session, I once again express my deep condolences to all East Timorese families whose innocent members died in the incident. I also want to extend my concern to families whose members' whereabouts in East Timor are still unknown. Let us all learn from this disaster. Let us make a self-introspection. With such an attitude, we will be stronger and wiser in facing the future.

Fellow countrymen! The just-concluded year 1991 was not an easy year for Indonesia's economy. After experiencing a period of rapid economic growth, domestic income began to decline. Government, business, and all other related sectors had to embark on numerous adjustments. The adjustments, which were made by giving consideration to newly emerging situations, were not easy for all concerned. However, we should realize that these adjustments—undertaken in line with the changing situation—form a part of the dynamic existence of any country. What is important is that we should collectively weather the storm with all our efforts. In trying to understand the situation that we are currently facing, I urge all to recollect the measures which we have undertaken.

About a decade ago, we were faced with a decline in world oil prices while a decade before that we benefitted from good oil prices. During that period we realized that we were totally dependent on oil. Therefore, from that time onwards we pledged not to be fully dependent on oil. We realized that we should make greater efforts to further strengthen our economic structure. Non-gas exports should be further expedited. National income, particularly outside the budget and non-gas sectors, should be immediately sought after and widened. Bigger roles for private businesses and other economic sectors should be created. That was the reason we launched deregulation and debureaucratization measures in several sectors. This proved to bring about a very satisfactory return.

In recent years, our economic situation was able to withstand the new economic situation. Thus, if our economic situation should be threatened again, we are bound to face more external difficulties. During the 1982-83 period, declining world oil prices forced us to make difficult adjustments. This resulted in the devaluation of our currency, which in turn resulted in the stagnation of our development projects in 1983. World oil prices continued to weaken and were at their lowest level in 1986—from US$25 per barrel the price of oil plummeted to below US$10 per barrel within a few months. No one could predict that such an incident would occur. But that was not the only difficult situation we went through.

As we all know, about half a decade ago—in 1985—several major world currencies underwent a sharp appreciation. Due to this, developing nations, including Indonesia, were confronted with a very difficult situation. The appreciation of the world's major currencies was further worsened by plumetting oil prices, causing Indonesia's service debt ratio to spiral from around 17 percent in the (?1982)-86 period to around 30 percent in 1986-87. The increase in the service debt ratio was not due to our incurring new debts. Once again, this drastic development forced us to take steps to devalue our own currency in 1986. However, we sailed through these difficult times even though we had to embark on stringent measures. Meanwhile, we proceeded with our deregulatory steps. The long-term targets that we desire to achieve are to strengthen our economic stance while reducing our economic dependence on petroleum resources and to further intensify our non-gas sector's role in production. It is obvious that we are capable of handling these problems satisfactorily. We are hopeful that in entering the 1990s, our economy will be more stable, dynamic, and balanced.

Petroleum currently plays an important role in our economic stance. But our dependence on it has greatly decreased. During the 1981-82 period, about 82 percent of our national income was derived from gas exports. But during the 1989-90 period, that percentage dropped to 39 percent. In the 1981-82 period, nearly 71 percent of domestic income was derived from gas resources, while in the 1989-90 period, the percentage decreased to 39 percent.

During the turbulent 1980s, we succeeded not only in carrying out economic restructuring, but also in improving basic services for the people. During that decade, the life expectancy rate, infant mortality rate, nutrition quality, food provisions, clothes, clean water, education, per capita income, and other statistics showed an improvement in the quality of our public welfare. The number of impoverished people continues to decline, from 42.3 million in 1980 to 30 million in 1987 and 20 million people in 1990. We have carried out economic restructuring without ignoring its humanitarian aspect.

Another encouraging sign is the increasing role of the private business sector. The government's deregulation policies have supported and enhanced domestic and foreign investment. The financial and banking business has grown fast, especially since the launching of a series of deregulation policies at the end of 1988. Economic activities have grown so fast that we feel the obstacles caused by a shortage of infrastructural facilities, such as electricity, harbors, roads, and telecommunications.

In line with increased economic activity, bank loans to the business sector have also grown. However, due to strong demand for investment, investors have not been able to obtain their funds from domestic sources. Foreign businesses and financial institutions continued to increase their commercial loans. Our imports continued to increase sharply.

Due to increased loans by the business sector, an unhealthy trend in our balance of payments emerged. At the same time, we began to feel the pressure of domestic inflation and our economic machine began to overheat. Therefore, a cooling-off period was necessary. Our major actions to cool off the overheated economy covered monetary and fiscal concerns, as well as overseas commercial loans. In the monetary sector, we took steps to curb the growth of loans and money circulation in the mid-1980s. At the same time, in our efforts to maintain a healthy monetary sector, we also tightened requirements for banking operations. In the fiscal sector, we decided to put aside the state's surplus income from oil and gas revenues, which had increased during the Gulf war crisis. This step was intended to cool off our overheated economy. After that, a coordinating team to supervise overseas loans was set up in September 1991. The team is in charge of managing overseas commercial loans so they will not become a burden to our future balance of payments. The team is also entrusted with obtaining the best possible terms for overseas loans. In October 1991, the government announced the maximum amount of overseas commercial loans for projects directly or indirectly related to state-owned corporations.

These steps are aimed at safeguarding our balanced economic development and ensuring economic growth and stability. Our deregulation policies had succeeded in stimulating the dynamic forces of our business circles and in inspiring people's initiative and creativity. As a result, non-oil and non-gas exports as well as domestic production rose quickly and our overall economy also grew quickly.

However, in line with our trilogy of development, economic growth must always go together with economic stability and equitable income distribution. Steps to cool off our overheated economy were also aimed at moderating economic growth based on economic stability. Economic growth coupled with economic stability is indeed an important prerequisite for the realization of equitable income distribution.

People's basic necessities must be readily available at reasonable prices, and this condition is possible only with economic growth coupled with economic stability.

We have also carried out other measures to achieve an equitable income distribution through the merger of economically strong and weak corporations, between state and private companies, and between state corporations and cooperatives. In this case, we have effective policies to achieve this end. We always formulate our budget to give high priority to the improvement of basic services, human resources development, and the eradication of poverty. All these measures are interdependent and mutually supportive.

Honorable council! The latest situation has shown the preliminary results of our measures to cool off the overheated economy. While our high vigilance is still needed to monitor our balance of payments, a healthier trend has also emerged. Our non-oil and non-gas exports continue to grow steadily. What is most encouraging is the continued growth of cottage and handicraft industries and our export commodity goods' ability to penetrate the highly competitive world markets. During the first 10 months of 1991, the value of our non-oil and non-gas exports was 24.7 percent higher than that of the corresponding period in 1990. Meanwhile, even though our non-oil and non-gas imports also grew, their growth rate showed signs of slowing down. In 1990, the value of non-oil and non-gas imports grew by 35 percent, but in 1991 they grew by 14 percent only. Even though this trend is encouraging, we must remain vigilant in monitoring our economic performance in the coming months.

Meanwhile, the coordinating team to supervise overseas loans has also done its homework in the form of declining overseas commercial loans. This has greatly boosted foreign countries' confidence in our ability to manage our overseas loans and reduce possible risks which threaten our balance of payments in the coming years.

Based on the latest developments, we have reason to be optimistic that we are in control of the 1991-92 balance of payments. The prospects of our 1992-93 balance of payments will be influenced by the global economic situation. From what we can see now, the 1992 global economic situation is very uncertain. However, we should not be pessimistic, but we must be vigilant in managing our economy. What is important is our readiness to continue and consolidate our currently excellent economic performance.

While it is true that our imports should increase in accordance with our domestic economic activities in the 1992-93 period, the increase must be made within the context of our balance of payments. The same is true with our overseas commercial loans. We must maintain all our policies which support this trend. However, the key lies in our success in boosting our overall export revenues.

The prospects of oil and gas exports in 1992 may not be too bright. The signs of a global oil oversupply are evident with the possible reentry of Kuwaiti and Iraqi oil into world markets. In this connection, all we can do is promote unity among OPEC members and work together with other oil producers with a view to controlling oil production and stabilizing oil prices.

However, our main challenge—as well as our main opportunity—is how to boost our non-oil and non-gas exports. As I said earlier, the prospect for the world economy in the 1992-93 period is uncertain. In the past, it was proven that we had managed to pass through those difficult times despite the unfavorable global economic situation. It all depends on our own efforts to boost non-oil and non-gas exports. Therefore, the government will exert all possible efforts to facilitate and promote non-oil and non-gas exports. Our business circles should be able to make use of and even create new export opportunities. Existing infrastructural obstacles must be tackled together. We must also jointly solve the problem of the scarcity of funds, about which many people were recently complaining. Exports and other productive activities must receive adequate funds at reasonable interest rates. We must understand that for the sake of our common interest, we must undergo all this inconvenience with a view to achieving a higher target—namely economic stability for the coming years. We will achieve this target if we work together.

Besides paying attention to our balance of payments, we must not forget our inflation rate, which is still high in 1991, namely 9.52 percent. With careful fiscal and monetary policies, we will be able to curb this inflation. We must pay special attention to the smooth flow of goods in the coming months, especially the people's basic needs. We must not rule out the possibility of another long drought in 1992. Therefore, we must prepare early measures to stabilize food prices and reduce the burden of those who live in drought-prone areas.

Honorable chairman! Viewed from the perspective of the 1980s and early 1990s, the economic challenges we have faced recently are not something which should discourage us. Measures we have taken are part of the normal management of a developing economy. With such management, we do not march forward all the time, but should stop from time to time to evaluate and consolidate our achievements.

The problems we are now facing are those of dynamic economic activities which have a high rate of growth. Our economy has entered the fast lane in the last few years. We must continuously study how efficiently we manage the economy while it is moving in the fast lane. The cooling-off period indeed means a readjustment of our economic growth rate, but it is by no means a complete halt of economic activities. Our economy must continue to grow, but with a more suitable growth rate. It is a consolidation period for all groups, both the public and private sectors.

Having moved in the fast lane, the private sector should reassess its development projects and decide which ones are really viable and productive. This period of consolidation is also designed for many groups to streamline themselves so as to make more rapid progress in the coming years. The government itself will also consolidate its achievements—namely the implementation of its policies—and will be made more efficient. As such, the private sector will feel secure and make adjustments accordingly. This period also requires better dialogue and communication between the government and the private sector. Such dialogue will strengthen mutual understanding and create a sense of togetherness. As such, the common burden will not be heavy.

Honorable session! Against the background of this economic situation and policies, we have formulated the 1992-93 budget, which is an important part of our plan to pass through this period of adjustment. As such, the country's budget must be adequate and able to support economic growth. What is no less important is that equitable income distribution and economic stability must go together. Based on those considerations, the government has formulated the 1992-93 budget as follows: the country's overall expenditures are projected at 56.1 trillion rupiah, or an 11-percent increase from the current fiscal-year budget. From this amount, 33.2 trillion rupiah will be for routine expenditures while 22.9 trillion rupiah will be for development expenditures.

Such state expenditures will be financed by domestic revenues, namely: 13.9 trillion rupiah from the oil and gas revenues, 32.6 trillion rupiah from the non-oil and non-gas revenues, and 9.6 trillion rupiah from development revenues.

Honorable chairman! Let me give a detailed explanation of these figures. I shall begin with the state revenues. The domestic income of 13.9 trillion rupiah from oil and gas revenues is 7 percent lower than the 1991-92 budget because in the 1992-93 budget, the government has used a world oil price of $17 per barrel as a guideline. This is in view of the uncertain global oil market. As we all know, the oil price guideline is lower than the previous one, which was set at $19 per barrel. To counterbalance the decrease in non-oil and non-gas revenues, we will try to get more from those revenues, which are expected to grow by 29 percent. This projected increase is quite high and we are required to work hard. People should be more aware of their duty to pay taxes. There should be new taxpayers while tax collection and administration must be improved.

Revenues from income tax are expected to increase by 36 percent, value-added tax by 34 percent, and import duties, land and building tax by 18 percent. Non-tax revenues are expected to increase by 2.8 percent. Revenues from export duties are expected to drop because we want to promote our exports. There will be other revenue derived from the sale of oil and gas, expected to reach 810 billion rupiah. This amount of revenue is possible because crude oil prices are projected to plunge below domestic oil prices. Net profits will boost the government's savings, resulting in increased development funds.

We must do our best to increase domestic revenues from the non-oil and non-gas sector to counterbalance the projected decrease in development revenues in the 1992-93 period. Development revenues are projected at 9.6 trillion rupiah, which is a decrease from the current fiscal-year budget. Such decrease is attributed to the decrease in the foreign economic assistance program. As we know, effective this fiscal-year budget, we have stopped the program of receiving special foreign assistance. In the 1992-93 budget, the special assistance program stands at only 500 billion rupiah. The special program is a realization of assistance programs promised earlier. In the meantime, project assistance funds are expected to be higher than the current fiscal-year budget.

We should understand that the trend of the overseas loan program has been evident in the last two years. Globally speaking, we also notice the tightening of available loans for developing countries. We are determined to make use of overseas loans, but only to complement the funding of our development programs. We must be ready to face this reality even though we will continue to make use of available overseas loans extended by foreign countries and multilateral organizations. However, the key lies in our own hands, namely, by using and relying on our own resources. Viewed from the state's budget, this measure includes serious efforts to improve tax collection, remove or reduce unnecessary subsidies, and improve the efficiency of state corporations.

Honorable chairman! Such is the outline of my explanation on state revenues. Now allow me to discuss state expenditures. As I said earlier, routine expenditures stand at 33.2 trillion rupiah, which is an 8.6-percent increase from the current fiscal-year budget. Expenditures for civil servants will increase by 17.9 percent from the current fiscal year. Expenditures for the procurement of goods will increase by 10.5 percent, subsidies for autonomous regions by 13.1 percent, and interest and loan servicing by 10.6 percent. Meanwhile, with the removal of oil subsidies, we can save 71.3 percent of other routine expenditures. I must point out that despite the considerable increase in routine expenditures for civil servants, this does not mean that there will be an increase in their salaries. [laughter]

The increase in expenditures is primarily meant for spouse welfare, which will be increased from 5 percent to 10 percent of basic salary. [applause]. This regulation is effective 1 April this year. With domestic revenues at 46.5 trillion rupiah and routine expenditures at 33.2 trillion rupiah, the government will be able to boost its savings by 13.3 trillion rupiah, which is 38.3 percent higher than the current fiscal-year budget. This increase in government savings is quite high and we must remember that this is occurring when global oil prices are about to go down. This shows our determination to stand on our feet in our development efforts. This also shows our readiness as a nation to enter the take-off stage of our national development because we are supposed to rely on our own means at such a take-off stage.

Honorable House members! The government's savings, along with development revenues, constitute readily available funds for financing our development. In the 1992-93 period, the development budget is projected at 22.9 trillion rupiah, or an increase of 14.6 percent from the current fiscal-year budget. From that amount, 13.8 trillion rupiah will be derived from domestic sources, while 9.1 trillion rupiah will be from overseas sources. Compared with the current fiscal-year budget, there is a considerable increase in the revenues from domestic sources, by 23.7 percent. We are capable of boosting revenues from domestic sources because, as I said earlier, we are determined to boost government savings.

As I said earlier, revenues from foreign sources have increased by only 3 percent. We must pay attention to the shift in the pattern of sources of revenues and the utilization of foreign loans. Concerning the use of foreign loans, we must pay attention to the utilization of foreign currency loans for urgent projects such as those involving infrastructure.

Honorable chairman! Allow me to explain the outline of development expenditures. Similar to the previous years, priority continues to be given to: first, the construction of major infrastructure projects which support economic activity in general; second, the provision of more basic services for the people; third, the development of human resources; and fourth, the allocation of operation and maintenance costs for existing projects.

One important fact worthy of our attention is that during the fifth five-year development plan—which is the last development plan before we enter the take-off stage—we have attached major significance to efforts to combat poverty. There are five development sectors which will receive considerable funds: first, communications and tourism; second, mining and energy; third, education for the younger generation, and promotion of culture and belief in one God; fourth, agriculture and irrigation; and fifth, regional development.

The communications and tourism sectors continue to receive the largest budget allocation, at nearly 4.4 trillion rupiah. We fully understand that a network of roads is very important for the national economy and regional development. The bulk of development funds for this sector will be used for building new roads. Similar to activities in previous years, the construction of new roads is aimed at supporting areas with high economic growth and providing access to isolated areas.

The activities will include rehabilitating, maintaining, and improving several thousand kilometers of existing roads, and building of hundreds of kilometers of new roads. A portion of these activities includes building roads in Irian Jaya.

For the development of land transport facilities, the railway service will be improved and several bridges will be built. Sea communications facilities will also be increased, and among other thing, piers will be built at 25 general ports, and some funds will be allocated for the operations of pioneer boat services from one island to another, and to isolated areas in the country.

As for air transportation, improvements will be made to airports and aircraft landing platforms in several provinces. All this is aimed at supporting economic growth and ensuring speedy development in isolated areas.

Another sector that enjoys high priority is the electrical power infrastructure, with more than 2.7 trillion rupiah being alloted, up by 22 percent from the current fiscal year. The large allocation indicates our intention to continue to expand electricity generating capacity to maintain the speed of development. The allocated budget will be used for completion of several power plants, to widen the electrical supply transmision network, and power distribution to several districts. Apart from that, we will also continue to supply electricity to more villages. About 2,320 villages throughout the country will be supplied with electric power in the next fiscal year.

Next on the priority list is the agriculture and irrigation sector, which will receive 2.95 trillion rupiah. This sector is the main supporter of the program to decrease the total number of people living below the poverty line scattered all over rural areas. The activities of the agriculture and irrigation sector, among others, are: to cultivate paddy on 70,000 hectares of paddy land, to expand soybean crop planting to 200,000 hectares, to increase plantation commodities for export, to carry out artificial insemination programs for farmers' livestock, and to improve nutrition through agricultural technology.

In relation to the forecast that there is a possibility of a prolonged dry season in the 1992-93 fiscal year, funds have been allocated to provide grain aid to rural farmers and lessen the burden of the people who live in drought-stricken areas covering 120,000 hecatares. Additional funds have been allocated for crop cultivation on arid land in order to safeguard food prices in the wake of an expected long drought. Similar preparations are being made in the health sector.

In lending support to agricultural development, we will expedite the rehabilitation of the irrigation network covering 79,500 hectares of land. Funds have also been allocated for irrigation operations and maintenance expenditures in an area of 1.3 million hectares and the construction of a new irrigation network over 86,100 hectares of land, as well as for the reclamation of thousands of hectares of swampy area.

Those are the reasons why priority is given to these sectors for expenditures on the development of infrastructure.

Honorable chairman! Allow me to explain the plans for other programs to be carried out by other sectors that have also been placed on the priority list. Another high priority is to ensure the wide distribution of basic necessities and to increase the quality of human resources. There are programs of great variety and quantity to be carried out. Large expenditures are required for several sectors, such as education, health, housing and resettlement, and social and women's organizations. Funds have also been allocated for population and family planning, transmigration programs, manpower resources, and many other activities.

On this occasion, I will discuss several important programs only. During the coming fiscal year, the quality of human resources will be emphasized to cater to the need to improve services in several fields. For such an aim, we will observe the factors that call for the need, environmental conditions, and capabilities of the local people. In this way, the approach and implementation of national development will vary from region to region.

Nowadays, in line with the existence of a complex society, the need to improve the quality of services is required, particularly concerning those from lower income groups. The various types of people and their locations have been carefully identified—such as women, children less than five years of age, fishermen, and other groups.

The general education and culture sector is to receive an enormous allocation, amounting to about 2.7 trillion rupiah. This allocation is mainly to be used for improving the quality of elementary education and is later to be used for making preparations for a nine-year education policy. These programs are to be operated under direct presidential funding for elementary schools. Apart from that, the elementary school teachers training program will be expedited to enable them to be placed on the same level as holders of education diplomas. More than 131,000 teachers will be involved in other forms of skill upgrading programs in the next fiscal year. In the meantime, courses for the intensive upgrading of skills will be provided for more teachers in upper secondary schools, more books will be made availabe, and secondary school buildings will have new extensions to house school laboratories and libraries.

A substantial subsidy is needed by the tertiary educational sector in an attempt to produce more quality academicians, to develop more health faculties and teacher training institutes, purchase more laboratory equipment, and expand libraries. Educational activities and programs will be further enriched and elevated. Besides this, graduates will be assigned to undertake employment in rural regions as activists in rural development. This would greatly assist in hastening the development of rural regions. Therefore, this program should be further augmented. In the upcoming fiscal year, about 3,100 graduates will be involved in such a program.

For the health sector, the national women's social organizations and the Coordinating National Family Planning Board have been tasked with more active roles. More basic health services will be further extended to the people through existing rural health centers. More new rural health centers—particularly medical and health treatment centers—will be established through health subsidies. The old health centers will be rehabilitated. This is to ensure that improved health services will be provided especially for people living in isolated regions.

About 1,500 doctors specially trained for the vocation will be posted in isolated regions to ensure that rural health centers will not face a short supply of doctors. Along with this, in an effort to improve health services in rural regions, the solar energy electrification program will be extended to 270 rural health centers so that these health centers will be able to conduct nocturnal services for emergency cases and other health needs.

The universal immunization program will be further augmented in an attempt to further reduce the infant-expectant mother mortality rate. Indonesia was successful in achieving its desired target and was universally acclaimed for its successful endeavor. As such, the intensification of health services and the universal immunization program was mainly targeted at specific regions that have not achieved the desired objective. The number of midwives for rural regions will also be increased. For the upcoming 1992-93 fiscal year, about 4,200 midwives will be posted to 4,000 villages nationwide. Such a need by the community will be supported by health subsidies.

A continuous effort was undertaken to eliminate ailments suffered by the people. Presently, no less than 30 million people are suffering from endemic diseases. Modern techniques will be applied in our attempt to overcome these ailments. Meanwhile, about 2.4 million anemia-stricken expectant mothers will be provided with (?volume controlled) iron tablets in our endeavor to reduce their mortality rate. Thus, the women's social organizations' assistance and intensified participation are greatly needed in this respect, and could be extended through rural health and medical centers.

We should fully realize that the role of women in development is of utmost importance. We would have not achieved numerous successes without their involvement. As such, we will further intensify their participation in educational, health, dental, employment, and other related sectors. Therefore, during the oncoming fiscal year, we have made a provision through the rural loan program for women to participate more actively in various rural development programs.

Apart from the rural health centers, we are focusing our attention on the role of women in sectoral development. We have increased the allocation by 31.7 percent for the participation of women in various development sectors. We have also improved basic amenities for the people, such as the supply of clean drinking water, the construction of affordable accomodations, village restructuring, and garbage disposal. We have also increased the supply of electricity and the distribution of clean drinking water to 30 major cities, 75 medium-sized cities, 300 towns, and 400 villages. The increased supply of clean drinking water is also meant for the business and industrial sector.

Apart from this, we will forge ahead to improve the condition of 1,600 sub-districts. We will also make provisions through banks to extend credit facilities to the low-income group so that they could obtain loans for the purchase of low-cost houses. About 225,000 houses will be constructed.

Meanwhile, the transmigration sector will be given a 754-billion rupiah allocation for development purposes. This indicates that there is an increase of 19 percent compared with the current allocation. Apart from relocating families to the various transmigration locations, more efforts will be undertaken to improve the quality of society. The supply of clean drinking water and the construction of road networks in the transmigration locations will be also intensified.

Honorable members! Among our efforts to provide the people with better basic amenities, our target is also aimed at eliminating poverty. The poverty problem is multi-faceted. Various programs in the sectors of health, dental care, the supply of clean drinking water, village restructuring, education, and transmigration that I mentioned earlier are all part and parcel of our objective to eradicate poverty. We should undertake to wipe out poverty through secular and district level programs. During the fifth national development program we launched a special poverty eradication program for various districts. This program was carefully planned to eradicate poverty, which would simultaneously elevate the society's socioeconomic well-being. By the final year of the first national development program, district authorities were given the responsibility to administer (?part) of that program for the benefit of the impoverished community. The poverty-stricken society savored the success and benefited from the program. As a result, this program was further elevated and perpetuated. The allocation for this program will be increased by more than double the existing allocation.

Low-income citizens also need loan facilities for their small-scale business. The widening network of the People's Credit Bank has helped rural communities get their loans. Field studies show that more rural people from the lower stratum of society need loans. Therefore, the government, together with the Indonesian People's Bank, reactivated more than 1,300 branches of the People's Credit Bank throughout Java in the 1991-92 period. These institutions belong to, are managed by, and serve the needs of villagers who want short-term and small-scale loans. Each client of the People's Credit Bank receives an average loan of 27,000 rupiah. The Indonesian People's Bank is acting as a technical adviser on loan operations. In its next fiscal year, this bank plans to open 500 to 600 other branches in Java and to launch a banking pilot project in several places outside Java, including at transmigration settlements.

The various programs and measures I just described have special significance in raising the standard of living of the majority of our people, in achieving more equitable distribution of income, and in generating the initiative and creativity of the people. All these will strengthen the basic framework of our development program before we enter the take-off stage.

Honorable members! Allow me to explain the details of a program which has always received high priority in the past years because it involves interregional allocations, promotes regional economic activities, and consolidates national unity. Such a program is the presidential allocation program for the regions. Being a strategic program, the government plans to boost its allocations by about 27 percent for the next fiscal year. This amount is almost twice that of the total increase of the development budget at 14.6 percent. This presidential fund allocation constitutes 30 percent of the entire domestic expenditures. Allocations for villages, second-level, and first-level regions have all been increased. For the 1992-93 period, the fund allocations for each village stand at 4.5 million rupiah, which is three times higher than in the first year of the fifth development plan. The amount includes 900,000 rupiah for the family welfare program. The amount may appear to be small, but experience shows that with good planning and implementation, the program has great potential in stimulating public participation, increasing village welfare, and promoting the role of rural women. Besides, this village program is flexible in the sense that it can be used to meet the village's most urgent needs.

Allocations for the second-level region will also increase significantly, by nearly 40 percent from the current fiscal-year budget. These allocations have increased the most among all presidential fund allocation programs. Besides, for the first time, the allocations for second-level regions are higher that those for the first-level regions. This is a concrete step toward the realization of greater autonomy for second-level regions. Allocations for second-level regions continue to increase from one year to another, from 1,450 rupiah per person in the first year of the fifth decelopment plan to 4,000 rupiah per person in the fourth year of the fifth plan. Minimum allocations will also be increased, from 200 million rupiah to 750 million rupiah for each second-level region. The increase is aimed at assisting subdistricts and districts with small populations. I must stress here that the increase of fund allocations for second-level regions for the 1992-93 period has a specific objective: to support the antipoverty programs.

The number of impoverished people in our contry has decreased steadily, but the latest nationwide socioeconomic and population census shows that there are still many poverty-stricken people, about 27 million people. We must reduce this number through various measures. These people live in slums in various regions. Therefore, the best strategy is to give greater responsibility to the local governments and societies in coping with the problem. In this connection, second-level regions will spearhead our great struggle to liberate our unfortunate brothers from poverty. With the additional funds, second-level region administrators must pay attention to people living in slums in their areas of responsibility.

They must take concrete and systematic steps to rescue these people from poverty. The increase in the allocations for second-level regions must be used to improve education and health services.

The basic allocations for each first-level region will be increased from 18 billion rupiah to 22.5 billion rupiah, or an increase of about 25 percent. As we all know, since the second year of the fifth development plan, first-level regions have also received additional funds proportional to the region's size. The additional funds are intended to assist provinces with large territories and small populations. In the coming 1992-93 fiscal year, the additional funds remain the same, at 108 billion rupiah, for our 27 provinces. The funds are also designed to help first-level regions in financing their own development programs.

The next fund allocation is for primary schools and health services. After construction of primary school buildings throughout the country is completed, the funds will be used for the rehabilitation, reconstruction, and expansion of existing primary school buildings, as well as the construction of teachers' houses. The funds will also be used, among other things, for the construction of 725 new primary school buildings in the transmigration areas. They will be used to rehabilitate about 36,000 primary school buildings, reconstruct 1,050 buildings, expand 1,400 classrooms, and build 4,050 teachers' houses. The total increase of books in the libraries will be about 20.6 million books. The total increase of funds for primary school schools is 28 percent, from 521 billion rupiah to 609 billion rupiah. This presidential fund program is one of the primary efforts to improve the quality of primary education. The success of this program depends on successful measures to improve other fields, including education administration, upgrading the quality of teachers, and teachers' assignments.

The presidential program for health services stands at 339 billion rupiah, an increase of 26 percent. The program includes the expansion and improvement of health services in rural areas. The medical service allocation will be increased from 530 rupiah to 600 rupiah per person. The government will also build new public health centers, mobile public health centers, as well as houses for doctors and medical personnel. The construction of new public health centers is aimed at popularizing smaller public health posts in villages, which reflect the people's growing participation in health programs.

Another presidential program is for regreening and reforestation activities, which have fund allocations six times higher than in the first year of the fifth development plan. The bulk of the funds will be used for regreening purposes which involve the participation of local people. The program will concentrate on arid lands in rural areas. It is hoped that this program will improve the local people's welfare by creating new job opportunities and increasing land productivity. This program is also a concrete manifestation of our awareness of the need to preserve the environment.

Another presidential program is devoted to improving district roads and represents the largest amount of funds among all types of presidential programs for the 1992-93 period. This shows the importance of district road networks for the people's economy, and at the same time reflects our efforts to develop regional autonomy.

All these presidential programs are very important in our efforts to provide an equal share of development to each region. The efforts to make the regions utilize their own potential are proof of our concrete steps to allow them to share the task of national development.

Honorable chairman! We continue to develop other sectors, including industry, commerce, cooperatives, information, press and communications, state organizations, business, natural resources and the environment, science, technology, research, law, and last but not least, the promotion of religious belief. At the same time, we will also pay attention to the development of national defense and security in our task to safeguard national sovereignty, territorial integrity, and national security. The allocations for this sector stand at 1.1 trillion rupiah. We will continue to have a small armed force nevertheless capable of fulfilling its national duties. By continuously upgrading the quality of the Indonesian Armed Forces' dual function, rejuvenating the armed forces' role as the nation's force of stability and dynamism, and strengthening the bond between the armed forces and the people, our national defense will definitely be stronger. With such a strong national defense, we will successfully carry out three major national tasks this year: holding the general elections, installing a new People's Consultative Assembly, and hosting the Nonaligned Movement's summit meeting.

Honorable chairman, vice chairmen, and members! Such is the overall picture of our budget for the fourth year of the fifth national development plan. As I said earlier, it contains the strategy, direction, and targets which we want to achieve within the coming one-year period. We are approaching the final stage of the first long-term 25-year development plan and the success we achieve will determine our readiness in entering the take-off stage. I have often repeated our determination to turn the take-off stage into our second national awakening era. The first national awakening era, which began at the beginning of this century, marked our determination to become an independent and united nation. Our second awakening era, God willing, will begin at the end of this century and mark our determination to become a nation with status equal to other developed nations. It is our determination to become a developed, just, and prosperous nation based on the Pancasila ideology, able to realize the ideals of freedom. We believe there is no victory without struggle, no success without hard work, and no happiness without sacrifice. Therefore, we will continue to fight as a nation, work hard, and be ready to make sacrifices. May Almighty God bless all of us. Thank you. Peace be upon you!

Draft Agreement Signed With PNG 7 January

BK0801022092 Jakarta Radio Republik Indonesia Network in Indonesian 0000 GMT 8 Jan 92

[Text] Indonesian delegates led by Rear Admiral Sunardi, a defense and security minister's expert in charge of foreign policy, and the Papua New Guinea delegates led by its ambassador in Jakarta Angoea Jushua Tadalie, signed a draft agreement on defense and security cooperation in Jakarta yesterday. According to the Public Relations and Foreign Cooperation Bureau of the Department of Defense and Security, the draft agreement stipulates among other things the rights and duties of the two countries' Armed Forces personnel when they are in one another's territory.

The agreement indicates the increasingly closer bilateral relations for mutual benefit and the widening scope of cooperation beyond their national border. The agreement will be signed by the Indonesian and PNG ministers of defense in the middle of this month.

Suharto Meets Nonaligned Movement Committee

BK0801153692 Jakarta ANTARA in English 1354 GMT 8 Jan 92

[Text] Jakarta, Jan 08 (OANA-ANTARA)—President Suharto will urge Non-Aligned Movement [NAM] members at the next summit to be hosted by Indonesia not to take a confrontational attitude against advanced countries in combatting ignorance, poverty and backwardness the more so now that the cold war between blocs had come to an end.

The president is of the view that we should not take a confrontational attitude against North countries (advanced countries), but should on the other hand create a partnership atmosphere because of mutual need, Minister/State Secretary Murdiono told the press here on Wednesday.

As chairman of the NAM summit national committee, the State Secretary reported to the president at Bina Graha Presidential Office here on Wednesday about the physical preparations for the meeting of developing countries here in early September.

Murdiono was accompanied by the NAM summit national committee's secretary general, Rais Abin.

President Suharto, Murdiono said, pointed this out to respond to various questions whether the presence of the NAM was still relevant after the cold war and also the existence of the opposing blocs had come to an end.

The head of state was of the opinion that the task of the NAM in the cold war era was to stand between the various blocs to prevent the outbreak of war, but its final task remained the fight against poverty and ignorance.

The president would convey this opinion of his to the delegation members who would attend the summit in Jakarta, Murdiono said.

Asked when the summit would be held, Murdiono said that up until now no official decision had been made. But it was expected that it would be opened on September 2 and would last for several days.

He said that a senior officials meeting (SOM) would probably be held on August 27-28, followed by a ministerial level meeting on August 29-30. And on August 30, heads of state and government were expected to arrive.

The president further told Murdiono and Rais Abin that he would like to welcome personally all heads of state who arrived at Halim Perdanakusuma Airport by special planes. In the meantime the Vice President would welcome heads of state who arrive at Sukarno-Hatta Airport by commercial flight.

NAM summit national commitee secretary general Rais Abin explained that the meeting would be held at the convention hall. The venue was currently being enlarged from 7,500 to 55,000 square metres, he stated.

Brig. Gen. Theo Appointed East Timor Commander

BK0901013592 Jakarta ANTARA in English 1400 GMT 8 Jan 92

[Text] Dili, Jan 08 (OANA-ANTARA)—The commander of the IX Udayana Military Garrison, Major General Sintong Panjaitan, said on Wednesday that the November 12 bloody incident in Dili should be taken as a lesson and that such a tragedy should not repeat in future.

If the bloody incident is considered as a failure, let's take it as a lesson to give (East Timor) a better future, Sintong said while installing the province's new military commander, Brigadier General Theo Syafei, who replaced Brig. Gen. Rudolf S. Warouw.

The change of military commander in East Timor was made upon the instruction of President Suharto in his capacity as the Supreme Commander of the Indonesian Armed Forces (ABRI), following a clash between the East Timorese people and the security troops last November during which around 50 people were killed.

Syafei, 50, a gradute of National Military Academy in 1965, has held several important posts, including a four-year duty in East Timor between 1976-80, was a chief of staff of the Sriwijaya Division, before his Wednesday's appointment to replace Warouw.

Expressing his deep regret over the Dili tragedy, Sintong said ABRI members assigned in East Timor apologized to the East Timorese public for any shortcoming and error made by the security troops that led to incident in Dili's Santa Cruz cemetery.

He reminded ABRI members, however, that they should always be vigilant against tougher challenges in the future by taking wiser and preventive measures in maintaining the security and enhancing the development of East Timor.

Give priority to preventive measures in handling things and enhancing territorial development... A mistake in action may lead to an unexpected tragedy. Such a tragedy should not happen again in the future, Sintong added.

But ABRI members should not hesitate to act sternly against trouble makers (GPK) who create disturbances to the people's safety, he stated.

He said that Warouw had done well during his two-year tenure as East Timor's military commander. With hard work, perseverance and gentle approach, Brig. Gen. Warouw had succeded in stepping up the welfare of the East Timorese people, Sintong said.

Warouw is a loyal officer and the best one I've ever had in my command. And that he had done good deeds in the province. But even good deeds could end up in failure, due to external problems that are beyond human reach, Sintong said and cited that man proposes, God disposes.

The replacement ceremony, held at the courtyard of East Timor Governor's office, was attended by Defence and Security Minister L.B. Murdani, ABRI Commander General Try Sutrisno, Army Chief of Staff Gen. Edi Sudrajat, Governor Mario Viegas Carrascalao, Bishop Filipe Ximenes Belo, and a number of military and civilian officials.

Accoring to Sintong, the presence of top military officials from Jakarta showed that the ceremony was an important event.

A number of East Timor's public leaders, including Governor Carrascalao, Bishop Belo, and a number of Catholic priests in the province had lauded both Warouw and Sintong's military leadership in the province.

Sintong, whose command oversees Bali and other islands in Indonesia's eastern provinces, including East Timor, is also going to be replaced by Major General Herman Mantiri. Both he and Warouw would assume new post at ABRI headquarters in Jakarta.

Laos

Pathet Lao Troops, Rebels Continue Fighting

Civilians Flee to Thailand

BK0901014292 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 9 Jan 92 p 6

[Text] Loei—More than 1,000 Laotian civilians fled across the Mekong River to Thailand at Pak Chom District here yesterday following fierce fighting between Pathet Lao troops and right-wing resistance rebels.

Border Patrol Police sources said most of the refugees—including 768 children and women—were given temporary shelter at Wat Non Si Sa-at after crossing over from Ban Wang, a Lao village in Muang Sanakham district of Vientiane province. Some of them were allowed to put up with their Thai relatives.

The Laotian rebels and Pathet Lao forces fought pitched battles for the fourth consecutive day yesterday.

Pathet Lao troops managed to recapture a military outpost seized by the Laotian rebels on January 4. The government troops were seen pulling down the rebel flag—the old flag with a three-headed elephant used by Laos' right-wing government before the communist takeover of the land-locked country in 1975.

At least five Pathet Lao troops were reported killed during the four days of fighting, the sources said.

The fighting erupted after about 100 well-armed rebels raided and overran the Lao government's 614th Battalion based in Ban Wang. All of the resistance troops were dislodged from the base by government forces yesterday after Vientiane airlifted reinforcements in Russian-made MI-8 helicopters to help repulse the rebels.

The Lao resistance forces, known as "Phai Dang" and made up of lowland Laotians and tribal right-wingers used mortars, RGP and M-79 grenade launchers to counter the Lao government ground attack during yesterday's fighting.

The sound of the battle and smoke from explosives could be seen by Thai villagers at the border here.

Hundreds of onlookers from the Thai side flocked to the Mekong River to watch the fighting on the other side. Many hired buses from the provincial capital to see the fighting.

Ban Kokphai Secondary School on the Mekong bank has remained closed since Monday because of the fighting.

Rebels Retreat; Thai Border Reopens

BK0901120992 Hong Kong AFP in English 1138 GMT 9 Jan 92

[Text] Bangkok, Jan 9 (AFP)—Laos reopened a section of its border with Thailand on Thursday after fighting between Laotian guerrillas and government troops subsided, Thai officials and military sources monitoring the situation said.

Right-wing guerillas had retreated from an area they attacked in western Laos earlier this week and the situation had returned to normal, the sources said.

The fighting had prompted Vientiane to seal the border.

"It is quiet today but our troops are still on alert. Laotian Government forces have brought in reinforcements including tanks and the insurgents have retreated," Thai Border Patrol Police Lieutenant-Colonel Prasan Kaeota said.

Fighting broke out Sunday in the Laotian border district of Muang Sanakham, 100 kilometres (62 miles) west of Vientiane, only hours before Laotian President Kaysone Phomvihan arrived here for a state visit.

Thai officials at the border said more than 700 Laotian civilians, who had escaped the fighting by fleeing across the Mekong River into Thailand, had returned to their homes Thursday and the frontier in the area was open again.

It was unclear how many people had been killed and injured during the fighting, which began when right-wing insurgents attacked a government military camp on the Laotian bank of the Mekong, which forms the border (?in the) area.

But two government soldiers and at least one insurgent and one civilian were killed, according to Thai sources.

Laotian insurgents, among them ethnic hill-tribe and Laotian lowland rightwingers, some of whom received United States' support during the Vietnam war, have been battling the communist government in Vientiane since it took power in 1975.

The insurgents usually operate in remote, mountainous areas of the country.

Laos has occassionally accused Thailand of providing support to the rebels and of allowing them to recruit soldiers in Laotian refugee camps inside Thailand.

But Thailand's armed forces chief, General Suchinda Khraprayun, implicitly dismissed Wednesday any Thai responsibility for this week's fighting.

"This is an internal affair of Laos," he told reporters on his return here from a three-day visit to Vietnam. "I don't think any rebel force can succeed in Laos because they have a stable government and military system."

Laos noted the improvement in relations with Thailand in an official radio commentary monitored here Thursday.

The commentary mentioned several positive develpments with Thailand, including the recent inauguration of a "friendship bridge" across the Mekong, but made no mention of the fighting.

"The majority of Laotian and Thai people are convinced that in the future the relations and cooperation...thanks to the efforts made by the two sides, will be continually developed, thus allowing the two countries to gradually resolve any remaining obstacles and difficulties," the radio said.

Kaysone Phomvihan Hosts Banquet for Thai King

BK0901151392 Vientiane Vitthayou Hengsat Radio Network in Lao 1400 GMT 9 Jan 91

[Text] Yesterday evening at the Saha Thai Samakhom Royal Pavilion in the Grand Palace, His Excellency [H.E.] Kaysone Phomviham, president of the Lao People's Democratic Republic [LPDR], and his wife hosted a banquet in honor of His Majesty King Phumiphon Adunyadet and Her Majety the Queen.

During the banquet, H.E. Kaysone Phomvihan expressed his impression toward the warm welcome accorded to him and his wife by His Majesty King Phumiphon Adunyadet and Her Majesty the Queen, as well as all the Thai people.

The LPDR president said: My wife and I would like to express our thanks to Your Majesties and memberts of the royal family for giving us the honor of attending this banquet. I would like to inform Your Majesties that we are greatly impressed with our visit, which has served to further strengthen the brotherly and neighborly relations between our two countries. This development also serves as a firm foundation for enhancing cooperation between the two governments so as to bring happiness and prosperity to both our countries—Laos and Thailand.

After that, his majesty the king gave the following reply: I would like to thank Your Excellency the President and Madame Thongvin for hosting this banquet for all of us. Your visit to Thailand is profoundly significant because it confirms that our two countries have maintained close and firm relations. These relations will be further strengthened, for they are beneficial to the two countries—countries which share similar cultures, traditions, and ways of thinking. We must help each other to show the world that our two countries are able to coexist peacefully and effectively give mutual support to each other. Therefore, your visit is extremely significant. We are very glad that you have come and seen the things which have satisfied you. I hope that your future visits will be of similar interest to you as this one. I invite everyone to join me in toasting to the health of Your Excellency the President and Madame Thongvin so that you will be able to make your country prosperous. I wish the country and people of the LPDR further prosperity, happiness, lasting peace, progress, and incessant development.

This afternoon, LPDR President H.E. Kaysone Phomvihan and his wife left for a visit to Chiang Mai Province, where they were given an honorable welcome by Chiang Mai residents.

Reports from Chiang Mai Province said that this afternoon, His Royal Highness Crown Prince Maha Wachiralongkon also accompanied H.E. Kaysone Phomvihan and his wife on a special Royal Plane to Chiang Mai. They arrived at Chiang Mai Airport at 1620 and were warmly welcomed by Chiang Mai Provincial Governor Chanasak Yuwabun and his wife, as well as members of the northern royalties, high-ranking officials, and a large number of Chiang Mai residents.

Upon their arrival at the airport, the Chiang Mai Fine Arts College, students performed a dance to welcome H.E. Kaysone Phomvihan and his wife before they were taken to lodge at the Chiang Mai Orchid Hotel.

At 1900 tonight, the Chiang Mai provincial governer and his wife will host a dinner in honor of the LPDR president and his wife at the Chiang Mai Orchid Hotel. A dancing troupe of the Chiang Mai Fine Arts colllege is scheduled to present a performance there to entertain the visitors.

Leaders Extend National Day Greetings to Cambodia

BK0801132592 Vientiane Vitthayou Hengsat Radio Network in Lao 1200 GMT 8 Jan 92

["Congratulatory" message from President Kaysone Phomvihan, National Assembly Chairman Nouhak Phoumsavan, and Prime Minister Khamtai Siphandon to Heng Samrin, chairman of the State Council of Cambodia; Chea Sim, chairman of the National Assembly of the State of Cambodia; and Hun Sen, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the State of Cambodia—dated 6 January 1992]

[Text] On the occasion of the 13th anniversary of the national day of the State of Cambodia, on behalf of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party, the National Assembly, and the Lao Government and people, and in our own names, we would like to extend our warm salutations and best wishes to your excellencies and, through you, to the Cambodian People's Party [CPP] Central Committee, the National Assembly, the government, and all fraternal Cambodian people.

Throughout the past 13 years, the Cambodian people under the leadership of the CPP have won firm victories in the tasks of developing and rehabilitating the country. This made it strong and prosperous, providing thereby an important basis for the fulfillment of the policy of national reconciliation, leading to the formation of the Supreme National Assembly [SNC] of Cambodia, and the signing of the Paris agreement on peace in Cambodia.

We firmly believe that the SNC under the leadership of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and (?composed of) leaders of the State of Cambodia and the other factions will be able to guide the Cambodian nation and people to overcome all obstacles, thus gradually bringing peace, independence, stability, (?neutrality), and prosperity to Cambodia. The Lao party, government, and people always render support to the CPP, the government, and the fraternal Cambodian people in the struggle for national reconciliation and national independence. Once again, we affirm that we will continue giving support and making contributions to the best of our ability in order to transform the peace building process in Cambodia into reality.

May the time-honored fine traditional relations of fraternal friendship, solidarity, and cooperation between the two countries and peoples of Laos and Cambodia be further nurtured and developed.

May your excellencies and the entire fraternal Cambodian people have good health and attain successes in carrying out the cause of national reconciliation, as aspired by everyone.

On the same occasion Phoun Sipaseut, foreign affairs minister of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, also sent a congratulatory message to His Excellancy Hor Nam Hong, foreign affairs minister of the State of Cambodia.

Nouhak Phoumsavan Receives French Assembly Group

BK0901052192 Vientiane Vitthayou Hengsat Radio Network in Lao 1200 GMT 8 Jan 92

[Text] This morning, Nouhak Phoumsavan, chairman of the Supreme People's Assembly [SPA] of the Lao People's Democratic Republic [LPDR], received at the SPA office in Vientiane a courtesy call from a delegation of the French National Assembly led by Michel Vauzelle, chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee of the French National Assembly.

On this occasion, Nouhak Phoumsavan welcomed the French National Assembly delegation's visit to the LPDR, a visit which, he said, has contributed to further promoting and strengthening the friendly relations between the peoples of the two countries in general and between the two national assemblies of Laos and France in particular. Nouhak Phoumsavan also discussed with Michel Vauzelle the future relations and cooperation in many fields between the two assemblies which are considered a significant factor for the enhancement of the friendly bilateral relations. They noted the development of bilateral relations following the visit to France by LPDR President Kaysone Phomvihan in 1989 and the visit to Laos by Roland Dumas, foreign affairs minister of France, in late 1991.

On the morning of the same day, the French National Assembly delegation held a meeting with a delegation of the SPA led by Dr. Bounmi Phanthavong, member of the SPA Standing Committee. The two sides discussed many significant issues concerning the cooperation plan in the future. The French National Assembly has agreed to render assistance to the SPA of Laos in setting up a printing establishment and in publicizing various documents on legal affairs.

The French National Assembly delegation arrived in Vientiane yesterday afternoon for a three-day visit to Laos.

Kithong Vongsai, Delegation Plan 15-Nation Tour

BK0901102692 Vientiane KPL in English 0929 GMT 9 Jan 92

[Text] Vientiane, Jan 9 (KPL)—A delegation of the Lao government led by Mr. Kithong Vongsai, deputy minister of foreign economic relations and president of the Interim Mekong Committee, on Jan 5 left here on a tour of 15 countries.

The tour is under the auspices of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). The delegation aims to make known the new policy of the Lao PDR [People's Democratic Republic] based on the new economic mechanism stipulated in the resolution of the fifth planum of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee (V Congress). It also hopes to persuade investors in the fifteen countries to invest in the social and economic development in the Lao PDR.

The delegation will also meet with officials from 15 countries and representatives of 16 international organisations at the fourth roundtable meeting to be held in Geneva, Switzerland, in early March.

Philippines

Manglapus Accepts U.S. Note on Bases Termination

HK0901105592 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 1000 GMT 9 Jan 92

[Text] The Philippine Government has accepted a reply from the United States Government regarding the notice of termination, which was served to the latter earlier.

Foreign Affairs Secretary Raul Manglapus accepted a note verbale from the U.S. Embassy in Manila. Manglapus said that this indicates the start of the withdrawal process of U.S. forces from the Subic Naval Base.

[Begin recording in English] [Manglapus] Yes, they are accepting our notice [words indistinct]. [end recording]

10-Day Cease-Fire for Release of U.S. Abductee

HK0901054292 Manila PHILIPPINES NEWSDAY in English 9 Jan 92 p 3

[By Dario Agnote]

[Text] The Armed Forces has agreed on a ten-day cessation of hostilities in Kalinga-Apayao which is part of a set of demands aired by New People's Army (NPA) rebels for the release of an American and two Filipino soldiers abducted by communist insurgents in Northern Luzon.

Brigadier General Emiliano Templo, the deputy chief of staff for civil-military operations (J-7), said this was one of the points of a compromise formula reached by church negotiators and senior military officials who met at his office at Camp Aguinaldo.

Cagayan Bishop Diosdado Tamalayan, who was at the meeting, said the ceasefire would begin immediately after the guerillas accept the formula. Tamalayan and two other priests in the Conner-Kalinga Apayao area will present the formula as soon as they get to Cagayan province.

Tamalayan expressed the hope that the New People's Army (NPA) would release American Arvey Duane Drown early next week. "The agreement we reached was a good formula," he said.

Tamalayan and two other priests from Kalinga-Apayao met with Templo and Brigadier General Eduardo Batanga, the chief of the Army's 5th Division, based in Kalinga Apayao.

Tamalayan added that the NPA guerillas were also demanding the local pullout of Army troops from at least six barangays in the Conner-Kalinga Apayao area where Drown and the two soldiers were being held.

Singapore Defense Minister Arrives for Talks

HK0901054692 Manila BUSINESS WORLD in English 9 Jan 92 p 10

[Text] Singaporean Defense Minister Yeo Ning Hong arrived here yesterday afternoon on what diplomats characterize as an effort to intensify "consultative contacts" with his counterparts.

A Singaporean diplomat told BUSINESS WORLD that possible topics for discussion with Defense Secretary Renato de Villa and chiefs of the various military services would include defense cooperation, training and equipment upgrading.

He stressed that the visit, which is to last until tomorrow, was not made in response to the impending U.S. pullout from Subic. "This was a long-standing invitation from the Philippine side," the Singaporean diplomat said.

He described U.S. media treatment of the "agreement in principle," announced by U.S. President George Bush and Singaporean Prime Minister Goh Chok Tong on the transfer of a 200-man U.S. logistics unit from Subic to the island city-state, as "overblown hype."

U.S. diplomats, he said, had "prematurely leaked" information about the transfer. "There are still a number of items that need to be ironed out, that's why we could only announce 'an agreement in principle'," the Singaporean official said.

"It's not as though the transfer of CTF 73 to Singapore means that we will be undertaking Subic's functions," he remarked.

Further, he deplored the "propensity of some Philippine officials to state that Singapore is benefitting over the Philippines' loss."

"Our shipyards are overbooked. It's not as though we need the business," the Singaporean diplomat said.

A senior Philippine diplomat ventured that President Bush may have made the announcement in order to "present something concrete...to take up the slack represented by the coming pullout from Subic."

"They kept telling us they had all these other alternatives, so they had to show the world that indeed they have them," he said.

Constitutional Snag in Hosting Singapore Aircraft

HK0901060992 Manila BUSINESS WORLD in English 9 Jan 92 p 10

[By Jose G. Ebro]

[Text] The offer by the Department of National Defense [DND] to Singaporean fighter aircraft for training purposes in Palawan may hit a Constitutional snag, a senior foreign affairs official told BUSINESS WORLD yesterday.

The DND had made the "suggestion" to the Singaporeans in the hope of acquiring technical expertise and financial assistance for the development of a fighter intercept base and air gunnery range in Palawan, military sources revealed.

With the closure of Clark, the Philippine Air Force's 5th Fighter Wing has been relocated to Palawan. The U.S. pullout and the ash deposited by Mt. Pinatubo have rendered the Crow Valley air gunnery and bombing range unviable.

Cooperation

A senior government official involved in security issues told BUSINESS WORLD the move could lead to strengthened cooperation and the development of a "significant capability to project into areas of dispute west of Palawan.

However, the aforementioned DFA [Department of Foreign Affairs] official said the Constitutional provision requiring that a foreign military presence in the country must be covered by a treaty could either be "strictly or pragmatically defined."

Treaty

"If it's the former then you might go to the extent of requiring that some sort of treaty arrangement cover the occasional jet aircraft exhibitions and port calls by foreign warships here," the DFA official said, recalling that "(Senator Jovito) Salonga has in the past questioned the Singaporean piggy-back arrangement in Clark."

"If we choose to be pragmatic about it, then of course, there would be no problem. However, that question still has to be addressed by the Supreme Court," he said.

Secretary Seeks Freedom From IMF 'Supervision'

HK0901083492 Hong Kong AFP in English 0754 GMT 9 Jan 92

[Text] Manila, Jan 9 (AFP)—The Philippines must strive to free itself from more than three decades of economic supervision by the International Monetary Fund (IMF), Finance Secretary Jesus Estanislao said Thursday.

Addressing local and foreign businessmen as an IMF review mission was winding up a visit to Manila, Estanislao said new revenue measures and an end to energy subsidies were crucial for long-term recovery.

"Our ambition as a country is to get into a situation where we do not have to get the IMF's support and blessings for our own economic programs," he said.

"We cannot really talk about full sovereignty until we arrive at that situation, where we do not need any longer the seal of good housekeeping coming from the (IMF) simply because we do it ourselves," he said.

Estanislao said he was hoping to forge an agreement with the IMF mission by Friday which would lead to the approval of 400 million dollars in credits which were put on hold after Manila missed its deficit and other targets last year.

The impasse has delayed other foreign borrowings and debt-relief packages totalling up to five billion dollars.

The IMF and other foreign creditors, however, are awaiting the passage of revenue measures and the lifting of power subsidies before releasing new funds, but influential Philippine legislators are blocking the needed laws.

Estanislao complained that politics was exacting a heavy price on the economy, noting that the delay in the deregulation of electricity rates had cost the government six billion pesos (226 million dollars) in subsidies to the state-run National Power Corp.

In contrast, rehabilitation work in areas devastated by the June 1991 eruption of Mount Pinatubo, one of the century's most powerful volcanic blasts, has so far cost only two billion pesos (75 million dollars), he said.

If the new revenue measures are not passed by congress, public expenditures will be severely cut, forcing the government to stop building schoolhouses and fire teachers, Estanislao warned.

On the positive side, Estanislao said the annual inflation rate was expected to cool down to 10 percent by March, from nearly 20 percent a year ago, while customs collections in 1991 were up 55 percent over the year before.

He said private spending in next May's national elections will bring a "bonanza" to the economy, which posted near-zero growth last year and is forecast to grow three per cent in 1992.

Laurel Elected Nacionalista Party Standard Bearer

HK0901063892 Quezon City MALAYA in English 9 Jan 92 pp 1, 2

[By Cris Larano]

[Text] Vice President Salvador Laurel was named yesterday as standard bearer of his faction in the Nacionalista Party [NP] and was given blanket authority to choose his running mate for the May elections.

Laurel was acclaimed in a convention held at the Philippine International Convention Center which was attended by about 2,500 delegates.

At least 60 names were nominated for the NP-Laurel wing's senatorial slate, including rebel soldiers ex-Army Lt. Col. Gregorio Honasan, former Comm. Domingo Calajate and cashiered Gen. Edgardo Abenina.

Laurel, with wife Celia by his side, accepted the nomination and said there is no turning back.

"In all humility, I accept your mandate to lead our party to total victory to the coming elections," Laurel said. [sentence as published]

"Wala ng atrasan ito. Lumaban ng gustong lumaban—at matira ang matibay [There in no turning back to this. Those who want to fight come forward—and the strongest will prevail]," he added.

Laurel, however, refused to name his choice for his running mate, saying he will do so on or before February 7, the last day of filing of certificates of candidacy for national officials.

He later told a news conference that he has narrowed down his choices for vice president to six, namely former first lady Imelda Marcos, former Defense Secretary Fidel Ramos, resigned Chief Justice Marcelo Fernan, Sen. Joseph Estrada (PMP) [Party of the Philippine Masses], former Agrarian Reform Secretary Miriam Defensor-Santiago, and Sen. John Osmena (Ind.) [Independent].

Laurel also said he is not threatened by the announcement of Mrs. Marcos that she will run for president. He also dismissed suggestions that Mrs. Marcos' seeking the presidency would divide the opposition.

"I don't think any candidate should feel threatened. That (to run for president) is the right of every Filipino," he said.

Laurel confirmed he met with Mrs. Marcos on her plans to run for president. "But she did not ask me to step aside," he added.

Laurel remains hopeful the NP will unite before the May 11 elections. "The opposition will eventually unite. There is no other way," he said.

He said, however, that while the door remains open for unification of NP factions, this must be based on the understanding that his group is the true NP.

Senate Finalizes List of Bills for Discussion

HK0901044692 Manila BUSINESS WORLD in English 9 Jan 92 p 10

[By Cris V. Paraso]

[Text] The Senate leadership yesterday finalized its list of measures expected to be passed within the three-week sessions which will resume on Monday.

In a caucus at the Senators' Lounge at the Manila Hotel, the solons agreed to prioritize the Baselands Conversion Development Authority [BCDA] including the proposed Autonomous Region for Greater Olongapo (ARGO), amnesty for unpaid customs and duties, restructuring the estate and donor's taxes, final tax on compensation income, creation of a large taxpayer's unit in the Bureau of Internal Revenue [BIR] and creating confidential positions in the BIR and Bureau of Customs.

Also included are the death penalty for drug-related crimes, tax amnesty in the repatriation of foreign currency, Right to Information Act, promotion and development of indigenous energy sources, magna cartas for small farmers and students, incentives to Filipino investors and increasing capitalization of the Philippine National Railways and the Light Railway Transit Authority.

Senate Majority Leader Alberto G. Romulo said the amendments to the Condominium Law are being considered but whether the Senate will approve the measure is not yet certain.

Senate president Neptali A. Gonzales said refinements in the value-added tax is so far the only bill which may take a longer period of consideration since there are several reservations from senators.

The revenue enhancement measures are all certified by President Aquino and most are pending approval in the Senate.

Senator Leticia Ramos-Shahani, chairperson of the foreign relations committee, said a revised version of the BCDA may be presented on Monday for consideration by the Chamber.

She added the amendments may include the ARGO concept.

Senator Ernesto F. Herrera, chairman of the committee on labor, employment and human resources development, said base workers and several municipalities object to the ARGO concept since it will give "too much power" to Olongapo City mayor Richard Gordon.

He added greater labor representation in the BCDA may be an acceptable compromise for the workers.

Sen. Gonzales said there is need to immediately pass the BCDA bill since many workers in Subic are expected to be removed by next month following the fast-track withdrawal process of the Americans.

Thailand

Foreign Minister on U.S. Base in Singapore

BK0901052992 Bangkok Radio Thailand Network in Thai 0000 GMT 9 Jan 92

[Text] Foreign Minister Asa Sarasin commented on news reports that the United States will set up a military base in Singapore.

The minister said it is an issue between the United States and Singapore and it has nothing to do with Thailand. However, in his personal opinion, he said that the problem of threats in this region no longer exists.

According to information received about the establishment of a U.S. military base in Singapore, Asa said there would be only slightly more than 100 military officers stationed on the island. It would only be a place to facilitate stopovers by U.S. ships traveling to this region.

The foreign minister confirmed that Thailand does not want a military base in the country. Talking about the U Taphao Airport, he said it would be no problem if the United States occasionally stopped over for refueling. A military base must not be established in Thailand and our country will never allow it to happen.

Secret Military Arms Deal With Burma Foiled

BK0901101292 Hong Kong AFP in English 0928 GMT 9 Jan 92

[By Erskine McCullough]

[Text] Bangkok, Jan 9 (AFP)—A secret arms deal between a group of Thai military officers and the Burmese junta has been scrapped after details of the plan were accidentally leaked, according to intelligence sources here.

Thai government sources confirmed Thursday that an unofficial investigation to find out which officiers were involved had been carried out but no details of the findings were available.

The fact that the illegal contract had become known to Government officials apparently forced the military officers involved to call it off.

According to the sources the Thai officers planned to sell sophisticated American weapons to the junta. The United States has an unofficial policy of refusing arms sales to Burma.

Discussions between the two sides are believed to have been carried out last year and a bargain struck but no deliveries are reported to have been made.

One intelligence source described the arms on offer as "a lot more than just M-16 rifles."

The Rangoon military junta has recently been on an arms spending binge. Last year a multi-million dollar deal was signed with China.

The Chinese arms included 60 medium tanks, 25 anti-aircraft guns, shoulder-fired missiles, nine personnel carriers and 12 jet fighters.

But military experts describe the Chinese arms as third world weapons, bearing no comparison to the U.S.-made arms weapons being used by the Thai army.

"The Thai army has a substantial inventory of American arms and it would not be too difficult for some of it to simply vanish," said one security expert on Thursday.

Two years ago a group of Thai military officials was reported to have privately brokered a contract between Rangoon and North Korea for ammunition.

"It was a fairly lucrative deal," said one source.

The cost of the latest deal, if it had gone ahead, is suspected of being worth several million dollars.

Political analysts here said it would also have caused friction between Thailand and the United States.

"If U.S. arms sold to the Thai army suddenly turned up in Burma the Americans would be very, very upset. They do not want the junta to get hold of American weapons," said one analyst.

Suchinda Returns From Vietnam Military Talks

BK0801134192 Bangkok Radio Thailand Network in Thai 1200 GMT 8 Jan 92

[Text] General Suchinda Khraprayun, supreme commander and army commander in chief, told reporters at the Air Forces Headquarters airport this evening upon his return from Vietnam that he made the visit to familiarize himself with military relations with Vietnam and to strengthen them. Vietnam has changed its military policy and we have reached an understanding to remove past distrust.

The supreme commander said that he had discussed the fishing problem during the visit. Vietnam has seized Thai fishing trawlers, claiming that the trawlers have violated its territorial waters. During the talks, Vietnam asked the Thai military not to get involved in this matter. The supreme commander said that fishing is a matter of making a living and not a serious issue. Vietnam should show kindness toward the fishermen and should not do anything to turn it into a major issue. The Thai Armed Forces have the duty to ensure the safety of all Thai people.

During the talks, the supreme commander also suggested that Thailand and Vietnam should have a direct channel of communication so that they can jointly solve problems promptly. He also suggested that joint fishing ventures be undertaken to help solve fishing problems between the two countries. The prime minister is expected to discuss this issue during his visit to Vietnam in the middle of this month.

Says SRV To Sell Captured U.S. Weapons

BK0901012492 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 9 Jan 92 pp 1, 3

[Text] Hanoi has agreed to sell U.S. weaponry including parts of F-5 jets captured during the Vietnam war to Thailand which, in return, will sell Chinese-manufactured tank parts to Vietnam, Supreme Commander Gen Suchinda Khraprayun said yesterday.

Speaking at Don Muang Airport on his return from a three-day visit to Vietnam, Gen Suchinda said Thailand and Vietnam had reached a better understanding regarding their military affairs and more visits would be exchanged.

Vietnam's military leaders agreed to Air Force Chief-of-Staff ACM [Air Chief Marshal] Suthep Theparak's request to buy U.S. weaponry, particularly F-5 parts, at friendship prices, Gen Suchinda said, adding that Hanoi also admitted it had plenty of the parts in stock.

"In return, Vietnam wants to buy from Thailand tank parts since we have bought a number of tanks from China. We had no objection and agreed to sell them at friendship prices," he said.

Vietnam has Soviet-built T-59 tanks while Thailand has acquired T-69's which are the Chinese version of the Soviet T-59.

Supplies for Vietnam's T-59s have trailed off with the collapse of the Soviet Union.

Gen Suchinda also reaffirmed that Thailand had invited Vietnam to send its military attache to observe the annual Thai-U.S. "Cobra Gold" joint military exercises with the aim of proving to Hanoi that the war games were intended for exchanges of military technologies and did not pose a threat to any other country.

Vietnam responded by asking Thailand to speed up the exchange of military attaches, he said.

"We have asked them to help find an office for us," he added.

Asked whether Thailand and Vietnam would establish military cooperation, Gen Suchinda said a socialist country like Vietnam had to be very careful about this matter.

But Vietnam had said it wanted to learn from Thailand how to use military forces for economic development, he said.

Since Thailand and Vietnam had long regarded each other as its arch enemy, Gen Suchinda was yesterday asked whether Thailand was ready to change this attitude.

"Militarily, Thailand will not change its attitude towards Vietnam. Soldiers must always be ready for defence responsibility. Although we are friends today, we may fight each other tomorrow when there are conflicts of interest," Gen Suchinda said.

Asked about his suggestion that Vietnam allow the United States to lease its Cam Ranh Bay for American military facilities, Gen Suchinda said it was not a serious suggestion.

"Vietnam said it still has problems about the U.S. trade embargo, making it difficult to develop the country economically, and has asked Thailand to help talk to the U.S. to ease the tension.

"I advised them to lease Cam Ranh Bay to the U.S., but they quickly turned it down, saying that they want to maintain the atmosphere of peace and their sovereignty," Gen Suchinda said.

The Supreme Commander said he also asked Vietnamese leaders to pave the way for Prime Minister Anan Panyarachun to discuss economic matters during the premier's January 15-16 visit to Vietnam.

On fishery affairs, he said, Thailand had turned down Vietnam's request for Thailand to stop using its Navy to protect Thai fishing boats from pirates.

"We said the Navy is responsible for protecting our fishermen. We proposed a joint fishing venture to solve the problem and they agreed.

"We also proposed a hot-line link so as to be able to solve fishery problems more quickly, but they made no response," he said.

Asked about the situation in Laos, Gen Suchinda said he had been told of the capture of a government position by a Laotian resistance force but he believed the Laotian government would be able to return the situation to normal.

Suchinda's Visit Viewed

BK0901023392 Bangkok THE NATION in English 9 Jan 92 p 8

[By Kawi Chongkitthawon from Hanoi]

[Text] "It seems to me the Vietnamese leaders did not get what we said," remarked one of the generals during a lunch reception at the Thai Embassy after Gen Suchinda Khraprayun finished discussions with the top Vietnamese military leaders.

The Thai general's casual observation provided significant insight into Gen Suchinda's three-day visit to Vietnam.

Essentially in Gen Suchinda's approach with his Vietnamese counterparts there were two elements: "playful diplomacy" and "serious military talks".

During meetings with Le Duc Anh, the number two-ranking politburo member, Chief of General Staff of the Vietnamese Armed Forces Senior Lt Gen Dao Dinh Lyuen, Defence Minister Doan Khue and Foreign Minister Nguyen Manh Cam, Gen Suchinda combined the two elements throughout.

Humorous comments about himself, his wife, his armed forces, and his country established a light mood before he ventured into other more serious aspects of bilateral problems.

In an interview with THE NATION on Tuesday, Gen Suchinda said the main purpose of his visit was to reaffirm Thailand's sincere wish to establish close economic and security cooperation with Vietnam.

He said it was possible that Vietnam could misunderstand Thailand because at times he was saying one thing and Foreign Minister Asa Sarasin was saying another about Vietnam.

In addition, Gen Suchinda wants to dispel Vietnam's mistrust of Thailand, especially on the long-standing allegation of Bangkok's support of anti-Vietnam right-wing resistance groups.

Gen Suchinda invited the Vietnamese military leaders to come to Thailand and inspect any border area that they suspect is being used for anti-Vietnam activities. Mindful of his rejected request to visit Cam Ranh Bay, Gen Suchinda said Thailand's military activities are open to Vietnam's observation, including the annual Cobra Gold military exercise between Thailand and the United States.

"Thailand has nothing to hide" has become Gen Suchinda's catchphrase during this visit.

The question is: Did the Vietnamese leaders get the message?

There are two answers: To his jokes, no. To his more serious words, the Vietnamese leaders were left with something to think about.

In fact, it is rather difficult to gauge Vietnam's reaction to Gen Suchinda. Before his visit, a common question being asked by Hanoi-based diplomats was: How will the Vietnamese leaders deal with a general who thinks Vietnam is still a threat to Thailand?

Normally in Vietnam, clues to the importance of any official visit can be quickly obtained by a glance over the state-controlled mass media. In this case, TV news briefs showed meetings between Gen Suchinda and the Vietnamese leaders, while newspapers, including the mouthpiece of the army, QUAN DOI NHAN DAN, had nothing to report on the bilateral talks on either Monday or Tuesday.

Obviously, leaders here must know that Gen Suchinda's visit cannot be compared to those of former supreme commanders Gen Chawalit Yongchaiyut and Gen Sunthon Khongsomphong, who made one-day superficial stops in Hanoi, as he is more adroit with diplomatic chitchat and serious talk.

Vietnam also realizes Gen Suchinda is currently Thailand's most powerful military leader with the potential to become prime minister in the near future. Judging from the style of the Vietnamese leaders during their talks with Gen Suchinda, they had put up a brave face trying to absorb Gen Suchinda's views and accepted whatever challenges he put forward. More often than not, their responses were very cautious and their questions delved on old and longstanding problems e.g., anti-Vietnam resistance, the Vietnamese living in Isaan, fishing dispute, etc. If anything, their same old predictable views and comments on these issues indicated a lingering distrust of Thailand.

It looked as though there is a "communication gap" between the two sides which prevented Gen Suchinda's message from reaching the Vietnamese leaders.

One explanation could be that while the Thai side was enthusiastic in making new pleas and challenges, the Vietnamese side preferred a policy of continuity than spontaneity. As the Thai army chief was making rounds trying to break new ground, his Vietnamese counterparts chose to re-emphasize old views on old problems

Gen Suchinda made pledges he deemed suitable because he is powerful; he even offered to swap Chinese tank parts which Thailand has with American warplane parts in Vietnam, and set up a "hot line" between Thai and Vietnamese military leaders. But the Vietnamese leaders could not make any new commitment without a collective decision. Doubtless, he would like to improve the Thai-Vietnamese relations while he has the power to do so, but the Vietnamese generals are cautious, calm and humourless.

Finally, it has to do with the war-time experience of the Vietnamese generals, who were active during the Vietnam War. It would take some time to heal the war wound in them. The Thai military leaders, like Thai people, tend to have a short memory of the political past. It would take more than one visit or a few laughs to instil mutual trust and confidence needed to fulfil increased bilateral cooperation envisaged by Thai and Vietnamese leaders. Certainly, an open mind and a deep sence of history on the Thai side can certainly help.

All told, Gen Suchinda's visit here is a step forward—even without any concrete agreement—considered what he might have had in mind about Vietnam a few months ago.

Lao President Hosts Banquet for King, Queen

BK0901034592 Bangkok Radio Thailand Network in Thai 0000 GMT 9 Jan 92

[Text] Yesterday evening Their Majesties the King and Queen proceeded to the Sahathai Samakhom Royal

Pavillion in the compound of the Grand Palace where they attended a banquet hosted in their honor by His Excellency [H.E.] Kaysone Phomvihan, president of the Lao People's Democratic Republic [LPDR], and his wife.

On this occasion, the LPDR president delivered a speech expressing his impression of the warm welcome given to them by Their Majesties the King and Queen and the Thai people.

[Begin Kaysone Phomvihan recording in Lao] Their Majesties the King and Queen and members of the royal family, my wife and I would like to express our thanks to Their Majesties the King and Queen and members of the royal family for giving us the honor of attending this banquet hosted by us. I would like to inform their majesties that we are greatly impressed with our visit to Thailand, which has help strengthen the brotherly and neighborly relations between the two countries. This serves as a solid foundation for enhancing greater cooperation between the two governments in order to bring more happiness and prosperity to both our countries, Laos and Thailand. [end recording]

Later, His Majesty the King delivered a reply speech as follows:

[Begin recording] I would like to thank Your Excellency President and Madame Thongvin for hosting this banquet in honor of all of us this evening. Your visit to Thailand is deeply meaningful because it confirms that our two countries have close and firm relations. The relations need to be further strengthened because they are beneficial to both countries, which have a similar culture, tradition, and way of thinking. We have to help each other in order to show to the world that various countries can enjoy peaceful coexistence and can lend support to each other. Therefore, your visit to Thailand is highly significant. I am pleased that you have had an opportunity to observe what interests you. I wish your visits to this country in the future will be of your interest as this one has been. I therefore invite all present to join me in a toast for the better health of His Excellency President and Madam Thongvin so that he can lead his country to further progress. I would also like to extend a blessing to the country and people of the Lao People's Democratic Republic to enjoy further prosperity, happiness, peace, progress, and development forever. [end recording]

This afternoon, the LPDR president and his wife will leave for a visit to the northern province of Chiang Mai.

French Parliamentarian Views Indochina Visit

BK0801035592 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 8 Jan 92 p 6

[Text] Cambodia, Laos and Vietnam, after being aligned with China and the now-defunct Soviet Union, need to diversify their links to preserve their freedom, a senior French parliamentarian said yesterday.

France has deep rooted relations with the three Indochinese states and could act as their gateway to the European Community where it is one of the "principal powers," he said.

The points were made by Michel Vauzelle, chairman of the French National Assembly's Foreign Affairs Committee, who is touring Indochina at the head of a French parliamentary delegation.

Interviewed in Bangkok after a three-day visit to Cambodia, Mr Vauzelle (Socialist-Arles) described as "useful" Italy's US$25 million aid package to the war-ravaged country.

"France is not jealous of its relations with the countries of former Indochina," he pointed out. The three states need to diversify links to have a wide margin for manoeuvre and to preserve their freedom.

But France could be "a very good opening" to the European Community for the Francophone states of Indochina, he emphasised.

France has a "moral duty to be present in Cambodia" since this country continues to have a deep cultural affinity with France despite 20 years of "difficulties," he said.

In Bangkok on a stop over en route for Laos, Mr Vauzelle said he will urge the French Government to push for the early despatch to Cambodia of the United Nations' Transitional Authority so that free elections can take place next year.

He conceded that there are "material" obstacles, but voiced confidence that the French Government will now be willing to contribute what is required to get the operation going.

He stressed that there is a great deal of work—including demining and road repairs—to be done in the damaged country before elections can be held.

Although convinced that elections should take place "as soon as possible," he emphasised the condition that the people must be allowed to express themselves freely—and not be subjected to pressure from any factions.

Accompanied by four other French parliamentarians, Mr Vauzelle was received by Head of State Prince Norodom Sihanouk, Phnom Penh Prime Minister Hun Sen and National Assembly Chairman Chea Sim.

The delegates also met Phnom Penh Foreign Minister Hor Namhong, nationalist leader Son Sann and heads of the United Nations Advanced Mission in Cambodia, General Jean-Michel Loridon and Ambassador Ataul Karim.

Mr Vauzelle identified a workable communications system, notably a network of roads, as one of the country's greatest needs together with assistance in certain administrative sectors and energy.

The delegation is to stay in Laos until tomorrow before proceeding to Vietnam for a four-day visit as the last stop of its tour.

The delegates met Thai Prime Minister's Office Minister Kasem S. Kasemsi and Foreign Minister Asa Sarasin while in Bangkok last Friday.

Mr Vauzelle said economic cooperation between Thailand and France in Indochina and other parts of the region could be "very useful" and urged exploration of this avenue.

Election Monitoring Committee Named 8 Jan

BK0801133192 Bangkok Army Television Channel 5 in Thai 1230 GMT 8 Jan 92

[Text] At about 1800 today Prime Minister Anan Panyarachun signed the announcement appointing the committee for monitoring and overseeing the election. The appointment is as follows:

Kasem Suwannakun, General Saiyut Koetphon, and Khunying Amphon Misuk as committee chairmen. The committee members are as follows:

1. rector of Khon Kaen University,
2. rector of Chiang Mai University,
3. rector of Naresuan University,
4. rector of Burapha University,
5. rector of Songkhla Nakharin,
6. rector of Sukhothai Thammathirat,
7. Charun Khunmi,
8. Chira Hongladarom,
9. Chaisiri Samutwanit,
10. Chaiyan Ratchakun,
11. Noraniti Sethabut,
12. Bunthian Khamchu,
13. Prathip Ungsongtham Hata,
14. Phaibun Watthanasiritham,
15. Wichai Chokwiwat,
16. Wimonsiri Chamnanwet,
17. Amnat Sonimsat,
18. Sisawang Thuawongphaet,
19. Sakun Susongtham,
20. Somyot Chuathai,
21. Somkiat Phongphaibun,
22. Somchet Watthanathon ,
23. Sak Kosaengruang,
24. Sukhum Nuansakun,
25. Suchit Bunbongkan,
26. Surichai Wankaeo,
27. representative of the National Student Federation of Thailand,
28. Kothom Ariya,
29. Mali Phruksaphongsawali,
30. Ladawan Tantiwitthayaphithak

Vietnam

President of U.S. Chamber of Commerce Interviewed

BK0201092992 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 1000 GMT 21 Dec 91

[From the press review]

[Text] In the world events section, NHAN DAN carries an article titled "No Reason for the U.S. Administration To Maintain Its Economic Sanctions Against Vietnam." The article is about an interview with Mr. Williams, president of the Hong Kong-based U.S. Chamber of Commerce, who is just back from Vietnam.

Mr. Williams pointed out: It can be said that I am optimistic. We could not obtain the permission for this visit until after Thursday night on 15 December. The fact that were were able to make such a trip, which is the first official visit by a U.S. trade delegation since 1975, is very significant by itself. This is an important step in the right direction. In my opinion, despite the fact that the U.S. presidential elections have been scheduled for next year, it is highly probable that some forms of trade ties will be allowed some time during the spring of next year. We will exert greater pressure on the administration. Through our contacts with representatives of the concerned Vietnamese agencies, we have a much better knowledge of the situation in Vietnam and the investment opportunities that we must promptly grasp before it is too late.

Britain's Lord Caithness Arrives in Hanoi

BK0901085292 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam in English 1000 GMT 8 Jan 92

[Text] British Minister of State at the Foreign Office Lord Caithness arrived in Hanoi on Wednesday [8 January] for a visit as part of a 10-day tour of Indochina and Thailand.

During his visit to Vietnam, from 8 to 12 January, Lord Caithness will call on Premier Vo Van Kiet, Foreign Minister Nguyen Manh Cam, Minister of Commerce and Tourism Le Van Triet. The Minister will be having discussion with Deputy Foreign Minister Nguyen Dy Nien. He will also be meeting with British businessmen and opening the British trade library at the chamber of commerce in Hanoi.

Lord Caithness will also visit Quang Ninh Province and meet with provincial authorities and Vietnamese boat people returning from Hong Kong.

Relations With Former USSR Republics Viewed

BK0901090192 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam in English 1000 GMT 8 Jan 92

[Station commentary]

[Text] After the treaty on the setting up of the Commonwealth of Independent States came into effect, one country after another has recognized and established relations with this group of states, known as CIS for short.

On 27 December, the Foreign Ministry of Vietnam issued a statement recognizing CIS and expressing willingness to establish diplomatic ties with 11 members of the Commonwealth of Independent States. This stems from the principle of respect for the independence, sovereignty, and nonintervention in the internal affairs, equality, and desire to maintain friendship and existing traditional cooperative relations between Vietnam and the former Soviet Union. Vietnam has voiced its belief in the constant growth of the relationship between Vietnam and other republics.

On the same day, Foreign Minister Nguyen Manh Cam of Vietnam sent messages to his counterparts in the Russian Federation and Ukraine, announcing that the Vietnamese Government recognizes and is ready to establish diplomatic relations with these countries.

Before that, at a reception for the ambassador of the former Soviet Union in Hanoi, Mr. Khamidulin, Premier Vo Van Kiet affirmed the foreign policy of Vietnam, that is, to respect the right to self-determination of the people. He stressed that in any circumstances, Vietnam also tries to do its best to maintain and develop relations with these republics.

Speaking on this occasion, the ambassador of the former Soviet Union confirmed that these republics, as well as Russia, always see the need for strengthening their traditional relations with Vietnam. He promised to help promote these relations as well as the cooperation with Vietnam.

According to the Soviet news agency TASS, speaking at a press conference, the representative of the Russian Ministry for Foreign Affairs, noted that so far, 105 countries have recognized the independence of the Russian Federation. Other countries in the world continue to recognize the republics of CIS.

On 6 January, China announced its establishment of diplomatic relations with Tadzhikistan. China and this republic have signed an agreement on establishing diplomatic ties at ambassadorial level. Since last weekend, China has established relations with Uzbekistan, Ukraine, and Kazakhstan. Beijing has also transferred its recognition of the former Soviet Union to Russia. China has recognized all the 11 members of the CIS.

Meanwhile, Australian Foreign Minister said that Canberra on 6 January had recognized the 11 members of the CIS. The same official also instructed the Australian Embassy in the former Soviet Union to transfer the Australian Embassy in the former Soviet Union to the Russian Federation.

Alongside this process, many leaders of the world have paid visits to the Russian Federation. Reports said Czechoslovak Prime Minister Marian Calfa is expected to pay an official visit to Russia in the first half of this month. The main aim of his visit is to discuss future economic cooperation between the two countries. It is certain that he will be one of the first prime ministers to visit Russia following the emergence of the Commonwealth of Independent States.

Preparations for Rail Link To PRC Border

BK0301044092 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam in English 1000 GMT 2 Jan 92

[Text] The Vietnam Railway Federation and the northern border province of Lang Son have put the Hanoi-Lang Son-Dong Dang portion into test run after 13 years of suspension. This creates the possibility for the construction of the railway from Lang Son to the Chinese border in the near future, which will be put into operation by early second semester of 1992.

Women's Group Official on PRC, DPRK Visit

BK0801141792 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 0015 GMT 16 Jan 92

[Interview with Truong My Hoa, vice chairwoman of the Vietnam Women's Federation, by unidentified radio correspondent; date and place not given—recorded]

[Summary] [Correspondent] Could you tell us the purpose of the visit to the PRC and the DPRK by the Vietnam Women's Federation delegation?

[Truong My Hoa] Accepting the invitation of the PRC and DPRK Women's Federations, the Vietnam delegation began the friendship visit from 10 November to 30 November 1991.

The main purpose of the visit was to seek better understanding on PRC women's movements and their activities in the modernization undertaking, which is implementing renovation and an open door policy; and women and the socialist construction and national unification of the DPRK people.

In addition to this, we wanted to inform our friends about the situation and activities of the Vietnam Women Federation in our renovation undertaking, and—through the visit—pass on experiences in women activities that can be exchanged, especially in the work of motivating women to take part in socioeconomic and political activities.

Our delegation visited China after our high-level government visit; therefore our other goal was to strengthen the understanding and consolidate and develop the friendship and cooperative relations between the Vietnamese women and people with their Chinese and Korean counterparts.

[Correspondent] Could you inform us about the result of the visit and what you liked most?

[Truong My Hoa] Despite our short stay in the PRC and the DPRK, our delegation wase still able to appreciate the willpower and determination of the people and women of those two countries in their socialist construction undertaking, especially their endeavor to implement the socioeconomic targets set forth by their parties and states.

In China and Korea, we visited many kindergartens, schools, elderly clubs, and also attended many cultural and musical performances.

[Correspondent] During your visit, what did you like best?

[Truong My Hoa] During our visit, what we liked best was the high quality care for the material and spiritual lives of children and the elderly, as well as the campaign to preserve the characteristic national cultures in those countries.

[Correspondent] What conclusions have you drawn from the visit?

[Truong My Hoa] Through the visit, we further realized the traditional strong friendship and relations between the Vietnamese and the Chinese, as well as the Korean people. Wherever we went, the people there always mentioned Uncle Ho and considered him a symbol for the unity and friendship between Vietnamese and Chinese people, as well as between Vietnamese and Korean people. We visited the headquarter of the People's Revolutionary Comradeship Association of Vietnam in Quangzhou where I saw vividly the time 67 years ago when Uncle Ho returned to Quangzhou. The Chinese people have been restoring and maintaining Uncle Ho photos respectfully and carefully.

[Correspondent] On your tour, you visited Canton City. Was there anything noticeable there?

[Truong My Hoa] We visited many families in Shenzhen City and we saw that their living standards have increased noticeably due to the government's open door policy.

[Correspondent] How about Korea?

[Truong My Hoa] It came to our notice that the Korean people have put much effort into building and developing their economy. We visited (Tay Hai) Dam, which is a very big project with significant political, economic, and national defense implications.

[Correspondent] What is your last view of the visit

[Truong My Hoa] Throughout the visit, our delegation helped to strengthen and develop the relations between the Vietnam Women's Federation and its Chinese and Korean counterparts. And we believe that, through the visit, the relations will turn to a new page and have new progressive steps in the current situation when we all are sharing the determination of continuing the socialist path.

Indian Foreign Minister Greets SRV Counterpart

BK0801154392 Hanoi VNA in English 1502 GMT 8 Jan 92

[Text] Hanoi VNA Jan.8—India's Foreign Minister Madhav Singh Solanki has sent a message of greetings to Foreign Minister Nguyen Manh Cam on the 20th anniversary of the establishment of the diplomatic relations between India and Vietnam.

The message values highly India's traditional close friendship with Vietnam, and expresses hope for the promotion of the multi-sided cooperation between the two countries. It also attaches special importance to the strengthening of their economic relations.

Indian Envoy Discusses Joint Relations

BK0701154792 Hanoi VNA in English 1449 GMT 7 Jan 92

[Text] Hanoi VNA January 7—I'm very optimistic about Vietnam's future, Indian Ambassador Jagdish Chandra Sharma told a NHAN DAN newspaper correspondent on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between Vietnam and India. [sentence as received] Reviewing the relations between the two countries in 1991, Ambassador J.C. Sharma said:

"We have had two very significant developments in our relations. The visit of the president of India in April 1991 and the large scale Indian participation in the Quang Trung International Fair in Ho Chi Minh City. In September 1991, Vietnam and India signed a trade protocol with a value of USD 100 million per year. Our large participation at the Quang Trung Fair showed how serious we were about our efforts to develop commercial relations between India and Vietnam."

He continued:

"I have now been here for almost 3 years, and therefore I have seen the changes myself. One can see everyday an increase in the economic activities. I have travelled in Vietnam from the northernmost part to the southernmost part by road. Everywhere you see construction. It is a sign of progress. Vietnam has exported rice and other agricultural commodities and has very admirably managed the process of transition from one-sector economy to a multi-sector economy in a very orderly manner."

"There is no doubt that you have problems in the field of infrastructure. You have just started the process of reconstruction, but you have made great efforts in this field. The infrastructure of Hanoi, Ho Chi Minh City, Hue, Danang, Haiphong and Vung Tau is reasonably good."

Asked what he thought of Vietnam's prospects in the coming years, the Indian ambassador said: I think the prospects of Vietnam in the coming years are very good. Because, when the last obstacle of the assistance coming from international financial agencies, WB [World Bank], ADB [Asian Development Bank], IMF, also gets over, hopefully, next year, then your can tackle the biggest problem that is the development of infrastructure. So, once that starts happening, then the progress will be much more rapid. I think the future is good and the most important requirement is human resources, that is more important than any other infrastructure. You must have qualified people with the spirit of entrepreneurship and with the knowhow. In this field, India is playing a major role... We are training about 110 Vietnamese every year at a cost of one million USD."

Israel's Deportation Decision Called 'Wrongful'

BK0701151892 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 7 Jan 91

[Text] On 7 January 1992, a spokesman for the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry answered a question raised by a VIETNAM NEWS AGENCY correspondent regarding Israel's decision to deport 12 Palestinians from occupied Arab territories as follows:

Israel's recent decision to deport 12 Palestinians from the West Bank and the Gaza Strip is a wrongful act violating international law and having a negative impact on the progress of the Middle East peace conference.

Vo Van Kiet Receives Thai Military Delegation

BK0901083192 Hanoi Vietnam Television Network in Vietnamese 1200 GMT 7 Jan 92

[Text] On the morning of 17 January at the Presidential Palace, Council of Ministers Chairman Vo Van Kiet received a visiting high-level military delegation from Thailand led by General Suchinda Khraphrayun, supreme commander of the Armed Forces and commander-in-chief of the Royal Thai Army. Also attending the reception were Senior Lieutenant General Tran Van Quang, deputy minister of national defense, and Vu Khoa, deputy minister of foreign affairs.

On behalf of the delegation, Gen. Suchinda Khraprayun thanked the Vietnamese Government for creating favorable conditions for his delegation to visit and work with our Ministry of National Defense. He also informed Chairman Vo Van Kiet of the initial results of the work between the military delegations of the two countries and voiced the Thai Armed Forces's admiration for the heroic Vietnam People's Army [VPA].

Gen. Suchinda Khraprayun expressed the hope that the friendly relations between the Armed Forces of the two countries will develop ever more satisfactorily, thereby contributing effectively to the common relations between the states and peoples of the two countries for the sake of regional peace, stability, and prosperity. He said:

The Thai Armed Forces, especially their leaders and generals, will do everything within their capabilities to encourage the further development of cooperation with Vietnam in the military and economic domains. They are also willing to create favorable conditions for the two sides to visit and exchange experiences with or learn from each other in the military area.

Chairman Vo Van Kiet welcomed the working visit to the VPA by the high level Thai military delegation. He said:

In every country, the Armed Forces play a highly important role in national construction and defense, as well as in economic development. Due to the common world and regional trend, and for the sake of peace and stability, the armed forces of the two countries have maintained good relations, thus partly contributing to the relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries.

Chairman Vo Van Kiet expressed the hope that these relations will develop further with better mutual understanding. He also affirmed that the government and people of Vietnam always have a desire to live in peace and are ready to expand the relations of friendship and cooperation with all countries, especially their neighbors and those in the region.

Vietnam and Thailand have long maintained friendly relations. The visit of the delegation, as well as the forthcoming visit of the Thai prime minister, will further strengthen the relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries for the sake of the peace, stability, and prosperity of both countries and the region.

Paper Reports Thai Military Delegation Visit

BK0801153992 Hanoi VNA in English 1457 GMT 8 Jan 92

[Text] Hanoi VNA Jan. 8—A visiting high-level military delegation of Thailand led by General Suchinda Khraphrayun, supreme commander of the Armed Forces and commander-in-chief of the Army, was received here tuesday by Chairman of the Council of Ministers Vo Van Kiet.

Speaking on this occasion, Chairman Vo Van Kiet noted with pleasure that the relations between the armies, governments and peoples of Vietnam and Thailand have been further consolidated and developed favorably.

The chairman stressed that these relations have created stability, peace and common security in the region, serving as a basis for the multifaceted cooperation cooperation between the two countries. Vietnam, he said, will do its best to promote stability, cooperation, and friendship with other countries. He expressed his belief that the coming visit to Vietnam by the Thai prime minister would further consolidate the friendly relations between the two countries.

For his part General Suchinda Khraphrayun thanked the Vietnamese government and people for their hospitality, and affirmed that the frequent contacts between high-level military delegations of Vietnam and Thailand prove that the two countries have constantly attached importance to stability and peace in the region.

On this occasion, the Thai general invited a Vietnamese high-level military delegation to pay a visit to Thailand.

The Thai Army delegation arrived here Monday for a three-day visit to Vietnam, the same day it held talks with a high-level military delegation of Vietnam led by Sr Lt. Gen. Dao Dinh Luyen, vice minister of national defence and high commander of Vietnam People's Army.

General Dao Dinh Luyen said that the visit belped strengthen the relations between the Vietnamese and Thai poeples and armies, and that the mutual understanding and relations between the two armies, based on mutual respect for independece and sovereignty and non-intervention in each other's internal affairs, would contribute to strengthening peace and stability in the region, and facilitating development in each country. The Thai general expressed his hope that the cooperation between the two peoples and armies would constantly strengthen and develop. It is time to put aside the past and look to a bright future, he stressed.

The two sides also discussed matters of common concern.

Also present at the talks were Thai ambassador to Vietnam Suraphong Chaiyanam and Vietnamese Sr. Lt. Gen Tran Van Quang, vice minister of national defence, and Le Mai, vice foreign minister.

The Thai delegation was received by General Doan Khue, minister of national defence. General Doan Khue expressed his wish for new, better steps of development in the close neighborliness between the two peoples and armies.

The Thai delegation also called on General Le Duc Anh and Foreign Minister Nguyen Manh Cam.

While in Hanoi, it paid a floral tribute to the late president Ho Chi Minh at mausoleum.

Yesterday afternoon, the Thai delegation visited Ho Chi Minh City, and this afternoon it left for home.

Hong Kong Asked To Help Pay Boat People Costs

BK0801155492 Hong Kong AFP in English 1255 GMT 8 Jan 92

[Text] Hanoi, Jan 8 (AFP)—Hong Kong should help pay the cost of reintegrating Vietnamese boat people who return home, Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Manh Cam said Wednesday.

Cam told AFP he made the proposal during a one-hour meeting here with British Foreign Office Minister Lord Caithness, who arrived earlier on a four-day visit to Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh City.

Lord Caithness is also to visit Cambodia, Thailand and Laos during his 10-day Asian tour.

"We did not discuss precise figures, but it would be a good idea if financial assistance was increased," Cam said.

Asked if the aid should be funnelled through an existing European Community (EC) program or provided directly by Britain or its colony Hong Kong, he replied: "Financial assistance from Hong Kong would be best."

Hanoi and London and Hong Kong agreed in October that all Vietnamese boat people who failed to qualify as refugees would be sent home, though so far only 87 have come back on two flights under the involuntary repatriation program.

More than 55,000 others in Hong Kong's camps face deportation as "economic migrants."

"We've agreed in principle on the repatriation, now we're discussing the details," British Ambassador Peter Williams said of Lord Caithness' talks. He declined to elaborate.

The EC announced in September that it would provide approximately 115 million dollars over three years to help develop jobs both for returned boat people and their neighbors who never left. A donors' conference is due to take place this year.

Lord Caithness was to travel Thursday to Vietnam's northeasternmost province, Quang Ninh, to visit boat people who have returned from Hong Kong, some of them voluntarily and some involuntarily. He was to meet Vietnamese Premier Vo Van Kiet on Friday before travelling to Ho Chi Minh City for a 24-hour visit that will highlight the economic involvement of Hong Kong and Britain in Vietnam, British diplomats said.

Hong Kong was the second-largest foreign investor in Vietnam by the end of 1991, funding 90 projects worth 394 million dollars, according to Vietnamese figures. Britain was fifth, with British Petroleum and Castrol Ltd. among the major players.

Caithness is to visit Cambodia on January 14-16, the first British minister to do so since the October 23 signing of the Cambodian peace treaty.

The minister, who has special responsibility for Asia, will also visit Thailand and Laos before leaving for London on January 18.

Draft Amendments to Constitution, Part 4

BK0801090192 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 0500 GMT 2 Jan 92

["Articles 94 thru 117" of draft amendments to 1980 Constitution]

[Text] Revised article 94: National Assembly deputies are the representatives of the people's will and aspirations. They represent not only the people in their respective constituencies but also the people nationwide.

National Assembly deputies shall maintain close contacts with voters, accept their supervision, gather voters' views and aspirations and faithfully relay them to the

National Assembly and other state organs concerned. They shall practice the system of making contacts with voters and reporting their activities and those of the National Assembly. They shall answer requests and petitions of voters and examine, supervise, and monitor the settlement of complaints and denunciations made by citizens. They shall also guide and help citizens in exercising these rights.

National Assembly deputies shall publicize the constitution, laws, and National Assembly resolutions and motivate the people to implement them.

Revised article 95: National Assembly deputies have the right to question the prime minister, cabinet ministers, other members of the government, the chief judge of the Supreme People's Court, and the chief procurator of the Supreme People's Organ of Control.

The organ or official so questioned shall reply to the National Assembly during its meeting.

Depending on the contents of the problem questioned, the National Assembly may decide to authorize the said organ or official to reply before its next meeting, or to reply in writing.

National Assembly deputies have the right to make requests to state bodies. The persons in charge of these bodies shall receive the deputies, and examine and answer their requests within a period defined by law.

Revised article 96: National Assembly deputies may not be arrested or prosecuted without the consent of the National Assembly and, when the National Assembly is not in session, without the consent of the chairman of the National Assembly.

If a National Assembly deputy is temporarily held in custody for a flagrant offense, the authority responsible for the detention shall immediately report the matter to the National Assembly or the chairman of the National Assembly for consideration and decision.

Revised article 97: National Assembly deputies shall set aside an appropriate amount of time to do their duty as deputies at the National Defense and Security Council, the Nationalities Council, or other committees of the National Assembly in which they are members as well at their respective constituencies.

Chairman of the National Assembly, prime minister, cabinet ministers, and other members of the government, as well as other organs of the state, are obliged to provide deputies together with those documents requested by them and create favorable conditions for them to discharge their duties.

Operational expenses of National Assembly deputies shall be covered by the National Assembly budget.

Revised Chapter Seven

The Council of State and its Chairman.

Revised article 98: The Council of State, elected from among National Assembly deputies, is a standing body of the National Assembly.

The Council of State shall discharge the duties assigned it and use the powers vested in it by the constitution and the laws and resolutions of the National Assembly. It shall supervise the enforcement of the constitution, the laws, and resolutions of the National Assembly, as well as the decrees of the Council of State and the orders of the chairman of the Council of State. It shall also supervise the functioning of the state apparatus.

The Council of State shall take responsibility for their activities and report them to the National Assembly.

Revised article 99: The Council of State shall consist of:

—A chairman.

—Some vice-chairmen, with the chairman of the National Assembly as its first vice chairman.

—A secretary general.

—Other members.

The number of members and vice-chairmen of the Council of State shall be decided by the National Assembly.

Members of the Council of State cannot be concurrently members of the government.

The Council of State under each term of the National Assembly shall discharge their duties and powers until it is reelected by a new National Assembly.

Revised article 100: The Council of State has the following duties and powers:

1. To proclaim and preside over the election of deputies to the National Assembly.

2. To join the chairman of the National Assembly in directing the preparations for, and in convening and presiding over, National Assembly meetings.

3. To interpret the constitution, law, and decrees.

4. To issue decrees on those matters assigned by the National Assembly in accordance with a law-building program decided by the National Assembly.

5. To supervise the enforcement of the constitution, laws, and resolutions of the National Assembly; to suspend the implementation of the resolutions and ordinances of the government and those decisions, directives, and circulars of the prime minister which contravene the constitution, laws, and resolutions of the National Assembly; to refer these documents to the National Assembly for considering the abolition; and to

rescind those documents of the government and the prime minister which contravene the decrees and resolutions of the Council of State.

6. To supervise the activities of the Supreme People's Court and those of the chief procurator of the Supreme People's Organ of Control.

7. To supvervise and guide the activities of the People's Councils at all levels; to rescind inappropriate resolutions of the People's Councils of those provinces and municipalities directly under the central authority; to dissolve these councils if their activities are deemed seriously detrimental to the interests of the people.

8. To join the chairman of the National Assembly in directing, regulating, and coordinating the activities of the Nationalities Council and other committees of the National Assembly; and to guide and guarantee the working conditions for National Assembly deputies.

9. To declare a state of war when the country is faced with foreign aggression if the National Assembly is not in session, and to present this decision to the National Assembly for ratification at its nearest meeting.

10. To order general or local mobilization or declare a state of emergency in the whole country or parts of it.

11. To ratify or abrogate the signing or the honoring of international treaties, except where it is deemed necessary to refer the matter to the National Assembly for ratification or abrogation.

12. To hold referenda as decided by the National Assembly.

New Article 101 : The State Council chairman, as the head of state, represents the SRV in domestic and foreign affairs.

New Article 102: The State Council chairman is elected by the National Assembly from among the deputies through secret ballots. The State Council chairman is responsible for reporting his work to the National Assembly. His term of office is the same as that of the National Assembly.

New article 103: The State Council chairman has the following duties and authority:

1. To promulgate the Constitution, law and regulations.

2. Based on the National Assembly resolutions, to sign amnesty and special pardon orders, and issue decisions declaring a state of war in the event of the country facing an invasion; to carry out general or partial mobilization; to announce a state of emergency countrywide or in each locality; and to ratify or cancel the signing of, or participation in, international treaties.

3. To recommend the appointment or dismissal of the prime minister to the National Assembly.

4. To act as commander in chief of the Armed Forces and assume the position of chairman of the National Defense and Security Council.

5. To decide the assignment and dismissal of the deputy chief justice and judges of the people's Supreme Court, court martial judges at all levels, and the deputy chiefs and members of the people's supreme organ of control.

6. To decide the conferment of orders and decorations and other honorary titles of the state, and to bestow high ranks on officers in the Armed Forces.

7. To appoint, dismiss and recall Vietnam's plenipotentiary representatives in foreign countries and international organizations; to receive plenipotentiary representatives of foreign countries; to hold talks; and to sign international treaties in the name of the SRV with state leaders of other countries.

8. To decide the granting, cancelling or revoking of Vietnamese citizenship.

New Article 104: The State Council chairman issues orders to discharge his duties and authority.

New Article 105: When the State Council chairman cannot perform his duty for a long period of time, the first vice chairman acts as chairman. In the case of a vacancy in the position of State Council chairman, the first vice-chairman acts as a chairman until the National Assembly can elect a new chairman.

Revised Chapter Eight

Government

Article 106, revised Article 104: The government is an executive organ of the National Assembly and the highest administrative agency of the SRV. The government unifies managerial control over the implementation of political, economic, cultural, social, national defense, security and foreign affairs of the state; ensures the effectiveness of the state machinery from the central down to grassroots levels, and ensures respect for, and compliance with, the Constitution and law; promotes the people's right to mastery over national construction and defense; and guarantees the stabilization and improvement of the people's material and cultural lives.

The government is responsible to the National Assembly and reports its tasks to the National Assembly and the State Council.

Article 107, revised Article 105: The government is composed of a prime minister, deputy prime ministers, ministers, and other members. In addition to the prime minister, other members of the government must of necessity not be deputies of the National Assembly

Article 108, revised Article 106: The chairmen of the Vietnam Fatherland Front Central Committee and the Vietnam Confederation of Vietnamese Workers and the top leaders of mass organizations can be invited to attend government conferences to discuss issues directly related to them.

Article 109, revised Article 107: The government has the following duties and authority:

1. To submit bills, draft regulations and projects to the National Assembly and the State Council,

2. To ensure the implementation of the Constitution and law by various state agencies, socioeconomic organizations, Armed Force units and citizens, and to organize and lead propaganda tasks aimed at educating the people on the constitution and law.

3. To provide leadership over the tasks of ministries, other government agencies and agencies subordinate to the government, and the administrative committees at all levels; to build and perfect the state administration machinery from the central down to grassroots levels; to create conditions for the people's councils at all levels to exercise their tasks and authority as defined by law; to conduct basic and advanced training of state employees and employ them.

4. To unify managerial control over the building and development of the national economy, and over finance, currencies, credits and insurances; to organize and lead state bank operations; to build and develop culture, education, public health, science and technology; and to carry out plans for socioeconomic development and the state budget.

5. To takes measures to protect citizens' legitimate rights and interests and create conditions for citizens to use their rights, fulfill their obligations, and protect socialist assets and the interests of the state and society.

6. To organize the all-people national defense and provide national security and social order and safety; to build the Armed Forces; to carry out mobilization orders, declare a state of emergency, and take other necessary measures to defend the country.

7. To organize and lead the tasks of state inventory, statistics, inspection and control; to oppose bureaucracy and corruption in the state machinery; and to settle complaints and denunciations filed by citizens.

8. To organize managerial control over the foreign affairs of the state, and to guide the implementation of international treaties signed or participated therein.

9. To implement policies concerning nationalities and religions.

10. To decide the adjustment of boundaries of administrative units lower than the levels of provinces and municipalities which are directly subordinate to the central government.

Article 110, revised Article 108: The term of government office follows that of the National Assembly. When the National Assembly's term expires, the government continues to discharge its duty until the new National Assembly elects a new government.

Article 111, revised Article 110: The prime minister of the government has the following duties and authority:

1. To direct the tasks of government, its members, and the administrative committees at all levels; and to preside over government conferences.

2. To recommend carrying out the deactivation of ministries or other government agencies to the National Assembly; and to submit reports asking the National Assembly to ratify the appointment of various government members.

3. To appoint and dismiss vice ministers and those in equivalent positions; to appoint, dismiss and transfer chairmen, vice chairmen, and members of the administrative committees of provinces and municipalities directly subordinate to the central government.

4. To discontinue both the enactment or rescinding of decisions, directives and circulars of ministers and other members of the government and also decisions and directives of the administrative committee chairmen which conflict with the constitution, laws, and resolutions of the National Assembly, the State Council regulations, and orders of the State Council chairman.

5. To discontinue the implementation of resolutions of the people's committees of provinces and municipalities directly subordinate to the central government which conflict with the constitution, laws, and resolutions of the National Assembly, the State Council regulations, orders of the State Council chairman, resolutions and decrees of the government, and decisions, directives, and circulars of the government prime minister and ministers and of other government members; and at the same time to propose their rescindment to the State Council.

6. To implement a system of reporting to the people through the various mass media on those important issues to be settled by the government. The prime minister of the government is responsible for reporting his performances to the National Assembly. The deputy prime ministers assist the prime minister in performing his duties. When the prime minister is absent, one of the deputy prime ministers will be entrusted with leading the government operations.

Article 112, revised Article 109: Based on the constitution, laws, and resolutions of the National Assembly, as well as the regulations of the State Council and orders of the State Council chairman, the government issues resolutions and decrees and the prime minister issues decisions, directives and circulars, and controls their implementation.

Article 113, revised Article 111: Under the leadership of the prime minister, ministers and other government members are responsible for state management over the domains and sectors countrywide of which they are in charge, and are to ensure the independence in production and business of primary installations in accordance with the stipulations of the state.

Based on the constitution, laws, and resolutions of the National Assembly; the regulations of the State Council, orders of the State Council chairman and other documents of the government, the prime minister, ministers, and other government members are to issue decisions, directives, and circulars, and control their implementation in all sectors, localities, and primary installations.

Article 114, revised Article 112: Ministers and other government members are responsible to the prime minister and the National Assembly for the domains and sectors under their control.

Revised Chapter IX

People's Councils and Administrative Committees

Article 115, Revised Article 113: Administrative units of the SRV are divided as follows:

The country is divided into provinces and municipalities subordinate to the central government. Provinces are divided into districts and municipalities subordinate to provincial and city governments. Municipalities subordinate to the central government are divided into districts, precincts, and cities. Districts are divided into villages and townships. Municipalities subordinate to provincial government and cities are divided into wards and subwards. Precincts are divided into wards. The establishment of the people's councils and administrative committeess in various administrative units is defined by law.

Article 116, revised of Articles 114 and 116: The people's councils as delegates of the local people, represent the will, aspiration, and right to mastery of the local people. They are elected by the local people, and are responsible to the local people and the higher state agencies. The term of office of each people's council is prescribed by law.

Article 117, revised Article 115 and 117: Based on the stipulations of the constitution, the laws and decisions of higher state agencies and within the limits of their duty and authority, the people's councils issue resolutions concerning plans for local socioeconomic development plans and budgets, and guidelines and measures to stabilize and improve the people's livelihood; they are also to fulfill every task assigned by higher echelons, as well as their obligations to the entire country.

The people's councils supervise the implementation of the constitution, laws and decisions of higher state agencies. Their resolutions must be voted and approved by more than half of their membership. The duty and authority of the people's councils at all levels are defined by law.

Joint Association Marks Cambodian National Day

BK0801090792 Hanoi VNA in English 0657 GMT 8 Jan 92

[Text] Hanoi VNA Jan. 8—A get-together was held here by the Vietnam-Cambodia Friendship Association to mark the 13th National Day of Cambodia (Jan.7).

Present were Vu Mao, president of the Vietnam-Cambodia Friendship Association and Mrs. Nguyen Thi Binh, president of the Vietnam Union of Peace, Solidarity and Friendship Organizations.

Cambodian Ambassador to Vietnam Auch Borith, and a number of his staff also attended the function.

Speaking on the occasion President Vu Mao wished that the Cambodian people would succeeding in maintaining peace and achieving national reconciliation and building an independent, prosperous and friendly country.

For his part, Ambassador Auch Borith thanked the Vietnamese people for their precious support and assistance to the Cambodian people, an important contribution to their national reconstruction.

Radio Cites NHAN DAN on Cambodian Situation

BK3012081791 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam in English 1000 GMT 27 Dec 91

["Excerpts" of article by NHAN DAN commentator Le Ba Thuyen: "About the Situation in Cambodia"]

[Text] In Cambodian history if spring 1979 put an end to the killing fields, leading this country toward a revival, then autumn 1991 marked a no less important event. This was the signing of the peace agreement on Cambodia in Paris on 21 October. The agreement put forth a political solution to the 14-year-long armed conflict in this tormented country. It paved the way for the Cambodian people to enter a new stage in their development. It presented them with new opportunities to build a peaceful, independent, and neutral Cambodia with social progress, national reconciliation, and friendship with all nations, especially neighboring ones.

The Cambodian People's Revolutionary Party held an extraordinary session in which the party's name was changed to the People's Party. The session also affirmed that the Cambodian People's Party is the party of the national democratic and peaceful forces. In the Paris peace agreement the Cambodian state, together with other groups, committed to strictly follow a policy of neutrality and all the signatories to the agreement including the big five Southeast Asian nations, pledged respect of all these regulations.

It is clear that the political solution to the Cambodian conflict and the emergence of a peaceful, independent, and neutral Cambodia is a positive force for ending the half century-long unrest in Southeast Asia and for creating a new era of peace, stability, cooperation and development in the region.

In addition to the Cambodian peace accord, the historic visit to China by a high-level Vietnamese delegation led by Prime Minister Vo Van Kiet was a significant step in the direction of regional peace and security. Moreover, the visit by Vietnamese Premier Vo Van Kiet to Indonesia, Thailand and Singapore also reflected a new step toward developing Vietnam-ASEAN relations.

These three events have all helped smooth relations among nations in the region for cooperation and development. The public in Southeast Asia and the rest of the world has keenly followed the implementartion of the peace agreement on Cambodia since its signing on 21 October 1991. The warm welcome to Phnom Penh of Prince Norodom Sihanouk on 14 November 1991 marked a new stage of national reconciliation and the desire to strictly implement the peace agreement. Speaking with an AFP [AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE] correspondent in Kompong Cham on 10 December, Prince Norodom Sihanouk remarked that the Hun Sen government has achieved notable achievements, especially in education, public health and economic rehabilitation. This shows the value of the Hun Sen government.

The Paris peace agreement has been implemented for the last two months. Many countries, including Vietnam, have recognized the Supreme National Council, SNC, as the sole authentic organization of Cambodia during the transitional period. The sovereignty, independence, and unification of Cambodia should be respected. Vietnamese Ambassador to Cambodia Tran Huy Chuong and other countries' ambassadors have presented their credentials to SNC Chairman Prince Norodom Sihanouk. Many foreign ministers, including those of Italy and France and the state secretary of India, have called at Cambodia. On 9 November the UN Advance Mission arrived in Phnom Penh to supervise the truce and prepare for the establishment of UNTAC [United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia] headquarters there. On 7 December the SNC Secretariat met in Phnom Penh enabling further activities of the council in the capital. To prove his government's goodwill, on 6 December Prime Minister Hun Sen declared that the State of Cambodia wished to see the deployment of the UNTAC in Cambodia as soon as possible so it could achieve its 70-percent reduction in armed forces of all Cambodian factions before the end of this dry season.

The most important question now is how do we remove the danger of (?local) armed conflicts breaking out. However, the implementation of the peace agreement has successfully confronted the initial difficulties. Nineteen ninety-two, the coming year, is considered by the public a year of great significance for the implementation of the Paris agreement on Cambodia. In the transitional period from now to the general elections, under the terms of this accord, the signatories are to abide by a comprehensive cease-fire, ending foreign military aid to all the Cambodian warring sides and deploy the UNTAC. Public oppinion holds that the implementation of the Paris accord in the immediate future will not be simple at all and may incur many difficulties. The implementation of this accord will require effort from all parties. Terms concerning the UN role during the transitional period must be based on respect for the UN Charter and for the sovereignty of Cambodia and its neighbors. For its part, Vietnam is ready to join the other signatories to the accord and do all it can to help ensure a lasting peace in Cambodia. Vietnam will respect the sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity, and national unity of Cambodia and will respect the sovereignty of Cambodia's neighbors, thus contributing to peace, stability, friendship, and cooperation in Southeast Asia.

Army Paper Discusses Modern Opportunism

BK0201155892 Hanoi VNA in English 1530 GMT 2 Jan 92

[Text] Hanoi VNA Jan.2—The daily QUAN DOI NHAN DAN (People's Army) today warned the anti-socialist forces not to celebrate their victory too soon. Under the title "Marxim-Leninism in face of New Challenges", the paper analyzed the causes leading to the emergence of modern opportunism in the international communist and workers' movement the paper says:

In fact, modern opportunism has nothing new to offer in its essentials. It is still a one-hundred-percent reformist theory which wants to replace the theory of class struggle by the of [as received] class reconciliation and espouses the modern social-democratic theory in its entirety in opposition to the Marxist-Leninist doctrine.

The social-democratic theory which is now called modern since it has adapted to the changes in the world in the second half of the 20th century, is in fact not very much different in its essence from what its author Berstein throught out at the beginning of this century.

With the collapse of Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union, the bourgeois ideologists think that the two opposing systems have ceased to exist in the world. They describe the remaining socialist countries as debris of orphaned countries destined to be swept away in the near future. In fact, imperialism is trying to do away with these countries through its peaceful evolution strategy combined with military threat.

But no bourgeois strategists who are worth their salt would deny that these countries remain social entitites representing realist socialism with a real strength, a nut hard to crack. It is true that these countries are still poor. But it is equally time [as received] that they are politically stable, the communist parties in those countries have made self-criticism and learnt the necessary lessons, strengthened their leadership, and their ties with the people, are carrying out political and economic reforms to overcome crisis and march forward. To liken these countries with "debris" of "orphaned countries" is a mere psy-war trick to threaten and incite people.

After the [words indistinct] the East European socialist countries, opportunists have been relishing their triumph over Marxism-Leninism. However, the latest developments have not raised their prestige instead have fully exposed their reactionary. [sentence as received] It is certain that world capitalism will strive to accelerate the process of capitalist transformation of the whole socio-economic structure in those countries. Also it is certain that world capitalism will never "help" those countries to catch up with it in economic level. G7 [group of seven industrialized nations] with seven developed countries are more than enough for them, so there is no hope for a G8 or G9. Moreover, that process of "transformation" will be a transition period full of difficulties and sufferings for the broad masses of population. The dialectics of history is that all revolutions, genuine and false, must face the reality that seizing power is difficult but maintaining it is even more difficult. This is particularly the case with a false revolution. Will the people, who were temporarily misled politically and deceived by opportunism and western propaganda, continue to suffer indefinitely the new harsh realities? Will a new socialist revolution sweep these countries after a rather long period of capitalist development? Nobody can foresee the possible twists and turns of history. But it is certain that by putting up the flag of social democracy, by declaring war with and dismantling realist socialism from top to bottom, by trampling upon the historic traditions and pride of the people and delivering the country's destiny into the hands of the west, the opportunists have committed political suicide.

When it first appeared, opportunism represented an attempt to meet the objective demand of restructuring and renovating realist socialism, resurrect and renew Marxism-Leninism after a long period of stagnation under dogmatism and conservatism. That explains why in the first days opportunism has captured the imagination of not a few people, especially the intellectuals. But, within a few years, opportunism has revealed its true colours by advocating a social democratic programme and a "third path".

Today, again opportunism has changed its face as one changes a shirt. The opportunists no longer spoke of the "third path". It is called "third path" because it stands between the first and second paths, namely capitalism and socialism. Instead, they are clamouring that: "Socialism is no more necessary" that "what we want is freedom, not socialism", dropping even their social democratic mask. In reality, opportunism has become an anti-communist force of the "free world". That is a complete and brazen betrayal very easy to see even to the broad masses of the people.

Marxism-Leninism is confronted with serious challenges. But as in the process of its founding, development and success over the past century, in its present revolutionary movement, Marxism-Leninism will surely be enriched, supplemented and renovated to remain the idealogy and the lodestar for all activities of the working class and the genuine communist in their struggle to build a civilised, progressive and socialist society.

WFP Funds Afforestation Project

BK0901080092 Hanoi VNA in English 0649 GMT 9 Jan 91

[Text] Hanoi VNA Jan 9—Hanoi planted 3.565 hectares of forest in 1998 the third year of a forest plantation project funded by the World Food Programme (WFP).

In the first three years of carrying out the project, 8,850 ha were afforested. Some 85 percent of the newly planted trees grew wall. More than 3,000 farmer households were provided with food, trees and fertilizer to implement the project.

Australia

Reserve Bank Cuts Interest Rate to 7.5 Percent

BK0801110992 Hong Kong AFP in English 0156 GMT 8 Jan 92

[Text] Sydney, Jan 8 (AFP)—Australia's Reserve Bank (Central Bank) ended weeks of speculation Wednesday by announcing a one percentage point cut in official interest rates to 7.5 percent. The cut had been widely tipped as a first step in a comprehensive program by the new government of Prime Minister Paul Keating to speed up recovery from a deeply recessed economy and record unemployment of 10.5 percent.

The announcement by Reserve Bank Governor Bernie Fraser followed Monday's special meeting of the bank board here and the first meeting of the new Keating cabinet in Canberra.

It was the 11th reduction in cash rates since they peaked at 18 percent in January 1990.

The decision was made in spite of figures released Monday showing the current account deficit had jumped by 23 percent to 1.7 billion (1.28 billion) for the month of November, fired by a 10 percent boost in imports.

But the stockbroker said balance of payments data dampened hopes of an expected two percentage point rate cut and there was still scope for another cut within two or three months.

The latest reduction had been made "against the background of signs of continuing sluggishness in the domestic economy, as well as further indications of a lessening of inflationary pressures," Fraser said.

"In coming to its decision, the board was also aware that the government is proposing to make a statement soon which will aim both to assist the recovery and improve the economic environment for sustained, non-inflationary growth into the 1990s."

Fraser urged banks and other lending institutions to quickly pass on the rate reduction, by cutting prime and other business lending rates.

A major building society, the St. George, responded immediately by announcing a fall in its home loan rate to 11 percent, the lowest for a decade. Others were expected to follow soon.

The Australian dollar rose marginally immediately after the rate cut to 75.88 U.S. cents from 75.78 U.S. cents at the start of trade. Long and short bond futures eased.

Treasurer John Dawkins said in a statement the government believed a reduction in interest rates was "an appropriate response to the weakness in the economy."

"Low rates will assist in reviving confidence and help to prepare the ground for economic recovery," he said. "The recovery will be further reinforced by the economic statement the government is preparing."

Dawkins said the review of budget time forecasts had led to a downward revision in economic activity in 1991-92 and confirmed the outlook was for inflation to remain low.

Continuing drought, weaker world economy and low levels of business confidence had delayed a recovery, he said. "In these circumstances, lower levels of interest rates remain consistent with continuing low inflation," he said. "The decline in interest rates has been made possible by the large fall in Australia's inflation rate and inflationary expectations, particularly during 1991."

Papua New Guinea

Premier To Visit Indonesia, Discuss Border Issue

BK0801104192 Hong Kong AFP in English 0317 GMT 7 Jan 92

[Text] Port Moresby, Jan 8 (AFP)—Papua New Guinea's [PNG] land border with Indonesia, a subject of considerable sensitivity, will be the key discussion topic when Prime Minister Rabbie Namaliu visits Indonesia next week.

Namaliu begins his three-day visit next Monday at the invitation of Indonesia's President Suharto.

Foreign Affairs Minister Sir Michael Somare said in a statement released late Tuesday that Namaliu would reaffirm Papua New Guinea's continuing commitment" to peaceful development along the 800 kilometre (480 mile) border with Indonesia's easternmost province of Irian Jaya.

The two leaders will also sign a status of forces agreement which, though not a military pact, would enable the two countries' armed forces to co-operate in such areas as training, equipment, exchange of personnel and joint civic action programs. There are suggestions that the arrangements may even lead to a joint military purge of Irian Jaya's pro-independence rebels operating along the border.

In his statement, Somare warned rebels of the OPM (Operasi Papua Merdeka) against disrupting lives of citizens of both countries.

He said Papua New Guinea would continue "constructive and neighbourly association" with Indonesia in spite of these disruptive activities by OPM members conducting armed operations against Indonesian authorities in the province.

"The strong association between PNG and Indonesia grows stronger each year and those elements attempting to disrupt the lives of citizens of both countries will be, as in the past, be dealt with in accordance with our laws," Somare said.

He said Port Moresby would ensure that an Indonesian consulate was opened in the northern border town of Vanimo without any disruption.

The border, which divides the huge island of New Guinea and dates from colonial days, has been a highly contentious issue for the two countries for many years.

Skirmishes between Indonesian troops and rebels, border crossings, and incursions by Indonesian military into Papua New Guinea territory in pursuit of rebels were treated with concern by Port Moresby.

However, in recent years the two countries have established and continue to hold annual joint border talks to discuss ways to best deal with such matters.

A treaty of mutual respect, friendship and co-operation was signed in 1987 to provide the framework for relations.

Apart from diplomatic eations, and the military co-operation agreement to be signed, other aspects such as trade and cultural and sporting ties are also being encouraged under this framework.

Irian Jaya Leader Calls for Independence

BK0901065092 Hong Kong AFP in English 0643 GMT 9 Jan 92

[Text] Port Moresby, Jan 8 (AFP)—An Irianese pro-independence leader urged Papua New Guinea Prime Minister Rabbie Namaliu to raise the issue of independence for Irian Jaya in talks with President Suharto of Indonesia next week.

Moses Werror, chairman of the West Papua Revolutionary Council based in Madang, said the two leaders should discuss the issue with a view to taking steps to facilitate Irian Jaya's independence.

Werror who has not returned to Irian Jaya since he fled here 20 years ago said he was prepared to go to Jakarta to give the two leaders advice. The organisation Werror heads says it wants and has been planning for independence by 1993.

He said that Suharto would make a historical decision if he agreed to independence for Irian Jaya. "I suggest Suharto give independence to Irian Jaya as a personal historic achievement before he steps down," Werror said. "They must acknowledge the truth that Irian Jaya is totally different from Indonesia and give us independence. "Our region will be peaceful if Irian Jaya is given independence."

Werror said it would be difficult for either or both sides to physically stop the guerilla activities of the OPM - the freedom fighters organisation - along the 800-kilometre (500 mile) Papua New Guinea -Indonesia land border.

Papua New Guinea's Foreign Affairs Department said Thursday it regarded Irian Jaya as an integral part of Indonesia and it was not a matter for discussion.

Solomon Islands Territorial Infringement Denied

BK0901065792 Melbourne Radio Australia in English 0500 GMT 9 Jan 92

[Text] Papua New Guinea has strongly denied claim that one of its patrol boats entered Solomon Islands territorial waters last week and it accused Solomon Islands of smuggling goods to Bougainville.

Earlier this week, Solomon Islands minister for police and justice, Albert Laore, claimed that a Papua New Guinea patrol boat crossed the seaboard and had seized petrol, an outboard motor, and paddles from three men on an island belonging to the Solomons.

Mr. Laore said one of the men was a Solomon islander who was transporting his relatives back to Bougainville when the incident took place last week. He said it was a clear violation of Solomon Islands territorial boundaries. However, Papua New Guinea claimed the speedboat stopped in its waters and was found to be carrying goods, including alcohol, which were for sale in Bougainville.

Medical Supplies Enroute to Bougainville

BK0801070492 Melbourne Radio Australia in English 0500 GMT 8 Jan 92

[Text] An International Red Cross shipment of urgently needed medical supplies for Bougainville is now onward to the island after being held up by the Papua New Guinea [PNG] Defense Force. From Port Moresby (Michael Troy) reports.

[Begin (Troy) recording] The ship was authorized to carry medical supplies and Red Cross equipment for Bougainville hospitals. However, also on board was 90 tons of general trade goods, which the PNG Government described as unauthorized cargo. Security Forces on the nearby island of Buka refused to let the trade goods go through and the ship was ordered back to Rabaul. Prime Minister Rabbie Namaliu said the unauthorized cargo was removed in Rabaul and the ship set sail for Bougainville yesterday afternoon. [end recording]

Troops Bar Aid Workers

BK0901071092 Melbourne Radio Australia in English 0500 GMT 9 Jan 92

[Text] Two Australian aid workers have been denied access to Bougainville Island by the Papua New Guinea Defense Forces. (Michael Troy) reports that the health workers were to have travelled to the strife-torn island yesterday to help with the Australian Government-sponsored immunization program.

[Begin (Troy) recording] The move is another setback for Australia and the Red Cross' relief efforts on the island. Last Tuesday the two aid workers were given clearance to travel to parts of Bougainville not controlled by the Papua New Guinea security forces. However, when they went to board a ship at Rabaul late yesterday, the security forces withdrew their clearance along with that of the head of the International Red Cross team in Rabaul, Dr. Damian (Wolfhard). Their ship, the (M. V. Cosmaros), is now enroute to Bougainville, but without surgical equipment donated by New Zealand, relief goods, and a four-wheel drive vehicle.

Dr. (Wolfhard) says that the move sets back their relief efforts, but he says there is enough basic medicines and emergency relief goods on board the ship to satisfy short-term needs on Bougainville. [end recording]

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